THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE.

Published by NEVILLE B. CRAIG, *near the S. W. corner of the Diamond—Weekly Paper, Two Dollars per year, in advance—Semi-Weekly Paper, Four Dollars per year, in advance.*

VOL. 48. FRIDAY MORNING, MARCH 15, 1833. NO. 52.

TO LET,

A COMFORTABLE DWELLING HOUSE pleasantly situated on the south side of the Monongahela river, a few perches above the Bridge Apply to the subscriber.

FREDERICK BAUSMAN

may 11, 1832.—tf

TO BE LET,

THE *Centre Building* in the range of Four Story Brick Houses recently erected on Market street, between 4th street and the Diamond. Possession will be given on the first day of January. For terms, apply to the subscriber, or in his absence, to Mr. James B. Irwin.

WILLIAM W. IRWIN.

November 22, 1832.—tf

Book and Stationery Store.

M. P. O'HERN,

HAVING purchased the entire Stock of CRAMER & SPEAR, in the *Bookselling and Book Binding* business, will continue at the old stand, No. 54, Franklin Head, Wood Street, where orders for every variety of Book and Job Printing and Bookbinding will be received and executed with neatness and despatch.

On hand a large assortment of School, Chap, and Miscellaneous Books; also, Stationery in all its variety.

Country Merchants are respectfully invited to call and examine for themselves. ☞Rags taken in exchange for Books and Paper.

N. B. *Steam Boat Books and Merchants' Account Books* Bound and Ruled to any given pattern, on the shortest notice.

Pittsburgh, Dec. 11, 1832.

☞The Subscribers very respectfully recommend the Patronage of their former Customers to their Successor, M. P. O'Hern, at their old stand, Wood street.

CRAMER & SPEAR.

Pittsburgh, Dec. 11, 1832.—6m.

Notice to Creditors, &c.

SAMUEL STEVENSON, of the city of Pittsburgh, Merchant, having assigned all his Goods, Merchandise, Accounts, and Effects to the subscribers, in trust, for the benefit of his creditors, as named in his deed of Assignment. All persons indebted to him are requested to make immediate payment to the undersigned; and those having claims against him, will present them for settlement.

WILLIAM BELL, Jr.
JOHN ALEXANDER,
THOMAS STEVENSON.

August 14—tf

MUSIC STORE,

Number Nine Fifth Street,

THREE DOORS FROM MARKET.

PIANO FORTES, MUSIC, AND MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS, *at Eastern Prices.*

THE extensive assortment of Piano Fortes, of the latest and most improved patterns, with and without Metalic Plate, which they can warrant to purchasers to stand in any climate. All the new publications of Music for the Piano Forte, Harp, Guitar, Violin, Flute, &c. &c. received as soon as published, with all the old Standard Music, making as large a collection, and as select as any in the Western country.

Musical Instruments, of all kinds, at Wholesale or Retail—Violins, Violincellos, Double Basses, Guitars; Flutes; Clarionetts; Flageolets; Trumsingle; Octave Flutes; Fife; Brass Horns; Basspets; French Horns; Drums; Snare Drums; Tamborines; Post Hollows; Bow Hair; Violin Strings; Piano Wire; Clarionett and Bassmonicons; Music Paper; Music Pens; Music Ha , &c. &c.

Two Superior Church Organs, with 5 and 6 stops. Music copied and arranged for Military Bands—to Societies, Merchants, Seminaries, and Military Bands, a liberal deduction will be made.

The attention of Merchants, Professors, and Amateurs, as well as the patronage of the Ladies and Gentlemen of Pittsburgh is respectfully solicited.

SMITH & MELLOR.

N. B. Piano Fortes and Instruments tuned and repaired—Old Pianos taken in part for new ones.

Jan. 25, 1833.—3m.

DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP

THE Copartnership heretofore existing between ALFRED COCHRAN & JAS. IRWIN, trading under the title of Cochran & Irwin, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. The business of the firm will be settled by James Irwin.

ALFRED COCHRAN,
JAMES IRWIN.

Pittsburgh, Jan. 1, 1833. [Jan. 18—tf.]

FOR RENT,

A FIRST Rate Wagon Tavern Stand. Also, for Rent, several Business Stands, situated in the most public parts of the city. For terms, inquire of

DAVID GREER,

Jan. 15, 1833. *Lumber Merchant.*

JOB PRINTING

EXECUTED, with neatness and despatch, at the Office of the PITTSBURGH GAZETTE. April 26

JOHNSTON & STOCKTON,

Booksellers, Printers, Book-Binders and Paper Manufacturers.

No. 37, Market Street, Pittsburgh

march 14.—tf.

FOR SALE,

A VERY ELIGIBLE PIECE OF GROUND upon Market street, in the city of Pittsburgh, between Second and Third streets, now occupied by H. Ward, containing, in Front, on Market street, thirty-two, and extending back sixty feet.—For terms, inquire of JOHN HORNER.

Feb. 28, 1832.—tf

REMOVAL.

S. FAHNESTOCK & CO. have removed their Hardware Store to No. 86 Wood street, corner of Diamond alley.

Pittsburgh, January 25, 1833.—tf

TO LET,

THE HOUSE in Wood street, near Fourth, now occupied by J. & J. Patterson. Possession given on the first of April. Enquire of WM. HAYS.

Jan. 25, 1833.—tf

Postage Accounts.

PERSONS indebted to the subscriber for letter or newspaper postage, are respectfully requested to call at the room lately occupied as the the Post Office, and settle their bills.

WM. EICHBAUM,
Late Post Master

March 5, 1833.—3t

25 HHDS. N. O. Sugar;
30 bbls. Molasses;
75 Bales Tennessee & Alabama Cotton;
200 bbls. Loaf Sugar;
40 do. Tar;
12 bbls. Sweet Malaga Wine;
1200 Tennessee Blooms;
In store, and for sale, by

RIDDLE, FORSYTH & Co.

Dec. 25.—tf.

NOTES AND GOLD.

EVERY description of Bank Note Paper discounted at reduced rates. The highest premium paid for Foreign and American GOLD. Notes and Drafts collected: interest allowed on Special Deposits.

GEORGE A. COOK,

Exchange Broker, No. 68 Wood street, Pittsburgh.

Sept. 21, 1832.

A FEW Copies of the old Edition of the Dictionary of the Bible, published by Cramer & Spear—*Brown's Notes*, complete in two vols. For sale low, by M. P. O'HERN,

Franklin Head, Wood street.

Pittsburgh, Dec. 11, 1832.—6m.

DOMESTIC CLOTH HALL,

No. 72 Wood Street, Pittsburgh.

HAMILTON STEWART,

MANUFACTURER OF

Linen and Cotton Goods,

WHICH he offers for sale at eastern manufacturers' prices, without any addition of carriage, at 3, 4, or 6 months acceptances.

N. B.—Five per cent. discount on all orders exceeding $100. march 19—tf.

NEW DRUG STORE.

THE subscribers respectfully inform the public that they have opened a Drug Store, No. 42 Market street, second door below third, where they have just received a large and general assortment of Drugs, Medicines, Paints, Dye-Stuffs, Window Glass, Perfumery, &c. which they offer for sale, Wholesale and Retail, on the most reasonable terms.

H. P. SCHWARTZ & Co.

☞For sale, as above, Mons. Chabert, the celebrated French Fire King's Tapuyas Elixir, an instantaneous cure for the tooth ache.

April 13, 1832.—tf

FOR SALE—A number of Shares of Stock in the Navigation and Fire Insurance Company of Pittsburgh.

Apply to GEORGE A. COOK, Broker, No. 68 Wood street, Pittsburgh. June 19.

Compound Chlorine Tooth Wash.

THE Compound Chlorine Tooth Wash effectually cleans the set of tobacco, and all that is offensive in the breath; in fine, it preserves the teeth and mouth, in all respects, in a clean and healthy condition. For sale at

H. P. SCHWARTZ & Co's

Drug Store, No 42, Market street.

July 31.

MILL AND CROSS-CUT SAWS.

THE Subscriber has the satisfaction to say to the public, and his friends, that he has connected with his other business, the manufactury of Mill and Cross Cut Saws; and can furnish supplies to merchants and others: he believes them to be equal to any ever used in the western country—the experience of the workmen employed, with the known good qualities of the steel, justifies him in warranting the article to any who may be disposed to patronize western industry.

Z. PACKARD.

Northern Liberties, Pittsburgh, December 9, 1831. } tf

The undersigned, agent for the Point Saw Mill, in Pittsburgh, takes pleasure in saying, that the Mill Saws, made by Z. Packard, and which are now in use, in his mill, are equal, if not superior, to any he has ever used.

ISAAC WICKERSHAM, Ag't.

Pittsburgh, Dec. 21, 1831.

THOMAS ANDERSON & CO.

Auctioneers and Commission Merchants,

LOUISVILLE, Ky.

Refer to M'KEE, CLARKE & Co. / JAS. ADAMS, Jr. & Co. / HAMILTON STEWART, } Pittsburgh.

STORAGE & FORWARDING.—Thomas Anderson & Co. have extensive warehouses, and are prepared to Receive and Forward Merchandise, in any direction required.

may 14, 1830.—tf.

FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE CO. of Wheeling.

THE Fire and Marine Insurance Company o Wheeling, incorporated by the Legislature of Virginia, is duly organised and prepared to take both Fire and Marine risks on the customary terms. Officers for the current year:

JAMES H. FORSYTH, *President.*

Moses W. Chapline,	George Dulty,
Marcus Wilson,	Henry Moore,
William Lambdin,	Thomas Hughes,
William B. Tyson,	Ebenezer Zane,

Directors.

M. Nelson, *Sec'y.* Jan. 17.—tf.

New Hardware Store,

NO 66, WOOD STREET

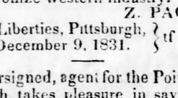
PITTSBURGH.

LOGAN & KENNEDY, having just received an extensive assortment of Hardware, Cutlery, Saddlery, &c., respectfully invite the attention of Merchants, Mechanics, and others.

Also, a well selected assortment of *Union Factory* bench and moulding Planes.

Feb. 21, 1832.—tf

NEW COACH



MANUFACTORY.

THE Subscribers, still being associated, inform the Public, that they have enlarged their COACH MANUFACTORY, and will execute all Orders in their line, with promptness, and *in eastern style.* Having none but first rate Mechanics, and a good assortment of Coach Materials, they can furnish, at a short notice,

Post Coaches, Coachees, Barouches, Chariotees, Cariolees, Gigs, Sulkeys, Dearborns, &c. &c.

☞ REPAIRING done with dispatch.

JOHN HISE,
SAM'L. C. COLE.

☞ New and Second Hand Carriages and Gigs, always on hand, for sale or barter.

November 23.—tf

SLEIGHING.

AN *Elegant Two Horse Sleigh*—from the North—of Modern and approved Model, and superior finish. Just received and for sale by

JOHN DALZELL & Co.,

December 14—tf 170 Liberty street.

BARTRAM'S Hammered Spades and Shovels, warranted of a superior quality—also, Bartram's Prime Axes, Mattocks, Canal Picks, Hoes, Trace Chains, Log Chains, &c. For sale by

H. MAC SHANE,

march 22, 1831.—tf Front street.

THE Subscribers are now receiving from the Eastern Markets, and offer for sale

A large and well selected assortment of

GROCERIES,

To which they invite the attention of their friends.

Also, on hand, Five Tons Scorched Salts; 200 bushels Dried Apples.

DICKEY & CAROTHERS.

Dec. 21, 1832.—tf

30 CASKS superior Sugar-house Molasses;
400 Missouri Hides;
10 quarter Casks Malaga Wine;
20 hhds. N. O. Sugar;
50 boxes smoked Herring;
100 do. Cincinnati Soap;
Received by late arrivals, and for sale by

H. MAC SHANE,

Feb. 14—tf. 76 Front street.

China & Queensware.

PEPPARD & CALLAN, importers, No. 37 Wood street, are receiving, in addition to their spring stock, a very general assortment of NEW PATTERNS, of a superior quality of ware.

DINING and TEA SETS, mantel ornaments, Glass, at moderate prices.

June 22, 1832.—tf

LEADEN PIPE.

I HAVE commenced the manufacture of LEADEN PIPE, and will furnish and lay the same, at the most reasonable rate. Any quantity required, warranted to be of the best quality, will be furnished at the shortest notice. JOHN SHERIFF.

Nov. 28, 1828.—tf.

Exchange Establishment,

NO. 68 WOOD STREET.

Zanesville	1	Michigan	3
Muskingum	1	Pottsville	1
New Jersey	1a2	Chambersburgh	1
Delaware	1	Wilksbarre	1½
Virginia	1	Lake Erie	2
New England	2	Painesville	2
South Carolina	3	New York	1½a2
North Carolina	5	Scioto	3
Louisiana	5		

FOR SALE.

A NUMBER of valuable BUILDING LOTS in the vicinity of this city, part of the estate of Dr. George Stevenson, late of Wilmington, (Del.) deceased. For terms apply to the subscribers.

W. M'KNIGHT,
HARMAR DENNY,
J. SNYDER,

Pittsburgh, Nov. 3, 1829—tf. *Executors.*

FOR THE CURE OF THE TOOTH-ACHE.—The subscribers, having united in the purchase of all Dr. Thomas White's right, (as expressed in his Letters Patent, obtained of the United States, on the 29th July, 1829,) to make and sell the said White's Celebrated Tooth-Ache Drops, in the county of Allegheny, are prepared to supply the city and county with any quantity of said Drops, and warrant them *genuine.*—Sold at Retail, by E. HALE, Surgeon Dentist, at his office, No 70 Fourth street; Wholesale, by JOHN HANNEN & Co., corner of Market and Liberty streets, Pittsburgh.

E. HALE, Dentist,
J. HANNEN, Druggist.

☞ The subscriber, in his practice as a Dentist, having successfully and to a considerable extent used "Doctor T. White's Vegetable Tooth Ache Drops," can recommend them, when *genuine*, as superior to any other remedy now in use. If obtained of the subscriber, a *cure* is *guaranlied.*

A certificate of the Patentee may be seen at the office of the subscriber, No. 70 Fourth street, near Wood; where all Dental operations will be performed to the satisfaction of the patient, or no charges required.

E. HALE, Surgeon Dentist.

April 15—tf

NEW ESTABLISHMENT.

WHOLESALE

Earthen-Ware House,

No. 37, Wood Street, Pittsburgh,

Next door to Messrs. Tassey & Church, and nearly opposite Griffith's Hotel.

THE undersigned have made arrangements for regular importations of

China and Earthen-Ware,

And they expect within a few weeks to receive their spring stock of Ware, which will be of the first quality, newest pattern, and quite as extensive as any wholesale house West of the Mountains.

A very general assortment of Pittsburgh manufactured *GLASS* will be kept on hand.

Orders for Ware, left at this house, shall be packed with care and punctuality.

Prices and terms will be found accommodating.

STANDISH PEPPARD,
JAMES CALLAN.

Feb. 28, 1832.—tf

TO LET,

THE New Three Story Stone Front Building, on the south side of Wood street, being the second east of Diamond alley. ☞Enquire of NEVILLE B. CRAIG.

January 4, 1833.

WANTED,

SOUTH Carolina and Michigan Paper. Also, Foreign and American

GOLD, AND BANK OF ENGLAND NOTES

Six per cent. allowed on Special Deposits,

Payable to Order, or return of Certificate. Apply to GEORGE A. COOK, *No. 68, Wood street, Pittsburgh.* Jan. 15, 1833.

CITY AUCTION ROOM,

NO. 41 WOOD STREET.

Opposite the Pittsburgh Hotel.

P. M'KENNA, *Auctioneer*, respectfully informs his friends and the public, that he is now prepared, at the above establishment, to discharge the duties of his office, and hopes, by strict attention to business, to merit a share of public patronage. ☞Regular days of Public Sales, every MONDAY and THURSDAY, at 10, A. M. and 2, P. M.; and Evening Sales on TUESDAY and FRIDAY of each week.

Pittsburgh, November 5, 1830 tf.

WANTED,

A FEW THOUSAND SOVEREIGNS—Also, 500 pounds in Bank of England Notes. Every description of Bank Note Paper discounted at low rates. Certificates issued on Special Deposits, bearing interest from date. Sums not received less than 100 dollars, nor for a less period than 30 days, or longer than one year.

GEORGE A. COOK,

Exchange Broker, No. 68 Wood street, Pittsburgh.

February 26.

FORT PITT GLASS WORKS.

CURLING, HIGBY & CURLINGS,

GRATEFUL for the very liberal patronage they have hitherto received, beg leave to inform their friends and the public, that they have

Considerably reduced the prices of their Glass,

AND HAVE OPENED A STORE ROOM,

NUMBER 7 MARKET STREET,

Near the Steam Boat Landing, where they will at all times keep a General Assortment of articles in their line, to which they respectfully invite the attention of Merchants and Dealers.

Pittsburgh, Feb. 26, 1833.—1m

NOTICE.—*John Hannen* has taken his son-in law, *John E. Park*, into partnership with him in the Drug business, and in the manufacturing of white lead; and all their transactions will be done under the firm of JOHN HANNEN & CO. All persons indebted to John Hannen, are required to make payment without delay.

January 21.

New Works.

THE Comic Offering; or Lady's Melange of Literary Mirth, for 1833, illustrated by numerous designs; edited by Miss S. H. Sheridan.

The Amulet; a Christian and Literary Remembrancer: edited by S. C. Hill, for 1833.

Religious Souvenir; a Christmas, New Year's *Boswell's Life of Johnson*, &c.

Johnson, L. L. D., including a Journal of a Tour to the Hebrides; by James Boswell, Esq., a new edition, with numerous additions and notes; by James Wilson Croker, L. L. D. F. R. S., in 2 vols.

The Signs of the Times; as denoted by fulfilment of Historical Predictions, traced down from the Babylonish Captivity to the present time; by Rev. Alexander Keith, Minister of St. Cyrus, Author of "The Evidences of Prophesy:" in 2 vols.

The American Citizen; the Right of an American Citizen, with a Commentary on State Rights, and on the Constitution and Policy of the United States; by Benjamin L. Oliver, Counsellor at Law.

The Excitement; or a Book to induce young persons to Read, containing Remarkable Appearances in Nature, Signal Preservations.

Chalmers' Political Economy; in connection with the Moral State, and Moral Prospects of Society; by Thomas Chalmers, D. D. Professor of Divinity in the University of Edinburgh.

The Age of the Twelfth Century, in four Cantos; by John Quincy Adams. Just received and for sale by

D. M. HOGAN,
No. 73 Wood street.

Dec. 14, 1832.

NOTICE.

WHEREAS, John Sherer, Jr. of Newcastle, Mercer county, Merchant, did, on 11th December, 1832, execute and deliver to the subscribers, an assignment of all his real and personal estate, in trust for the benefit of such of his creditors as shall, on or before 1st March next, ensuing, execute and deliver a release of all and every their respective claims and demands against him, the said John Sherer, Jr., notice is hereby given, that said deed of assignment and release are now in the possession of Stephen Colwell, Esq.; Pittsburgh, where the release may be executed.

ROB'T M'FARLANE,
DAVID COURTNEY, Jr.

Feb. 1—9t *Acting Assignees.*

Rare opportunity, and Great Bargain!

PRINCIPALS of Colleges, Seminaries, and Scientific Gentlemen are informed, that for the small sum of $25, a *Planetarium or Orrery*, of a large size, may be purchased. It correctly represents the annual motions of the planets Mercury, Venus, the Earth, Mars, Jupiter, Saturn, and their moons, around the Sun. Diameter of Saturn's orbit, nearly 5 feet. The planets from a half an inch to 6 inches in diameter. The wheels and sockets of the Machinery made of solid brass castings. It appears to be the only machine of the kind in Western Pennsylvania, and cost the maker 100 dollars. Enquire at S. Holden's tavern, Fifth street, between Market and Wood streets.

February 1.

REGARDER FIXEMENT.

THE subscriber, living near Little Beaver Bridge, Columbiana county, Ohio, proprietor of that noted and valuable Stand, in the town of Wooster, Wayne county, Ohio, formerly occupied (and ever since its erection) by Mr. John Hemperley, as a Tavern or *Hotel*, is desirous of renting the same from the first day of April next, at which time possession may be had. The house is spacious and well finished, fronting on Market street, a short distance from the Public Square; there is on the premises abundance of stables and other out-buildings, where the public stages, heretofore, generally stopped; there is also two or three meadow lots, convenient, that may be had with the other property. The rent will be made low, inquire of the subscriber, or John Larwill, Esq., of that place, who will treat on the terms. No person need apply who cannot show satisfactory proof of his integrity and moral worth.

JOHN BEVER.

February 12.—tIA.

50 BBLS. OLD WHISKEY;
30 do. Common do.;
33 do. American Brandy, good quality;

50 bbls. S. F. Flour, for family use;
200 bbls. No 1, Salt, (old and dry.)
For sale by

JOHN D. DAVIS & CO.

Pittsburgh, Feb. 5.—6t.

GEORGE COCHRAN, OF R'D,

WILL be prepared to receive Consignments of American Manufactures and Produce, at the Domestic Warehouse, No. 26, Wood street. He intends transacting a GENERAL COMMISSION BUSINESS, and will use his best exertions to render his establishment useful to the Merchant, Manufacturer, and others, who favor him with their business. He will be constantly supplied with a general assortment of DOMESTIC GOODS, at Wholesale, on the most favorable terms.

☞The partnership of COCHRAN & IRWIN was dissolved on the 1st instant, by mutual consent.

☞The Cincinnati Gazette and Louisville Advertiser will each insert the above to the amount of $4. Pittsburgh, January 11, 1833.—tf

J. SHIDLE, Manufacturer of Paper Hangings has removed to St. Clair street, near the Allegheny Bridge. march 9—tf.

GUITARS.

JUST received—a new assortment of SPANISH GUITARS, and GUITAR MUSIC. For sale at SMITH & MELLOR'S

Music Store, No. 9 Fifth street, Pittsburgh.

February 22.—4w

CIRCULAR.

THE undersigned, late of the firm of Cochran & Irwin, having purchased the interest of Messrs. Dobbin & Irwin, and taken the house lately occupied by them, corner of Market and Water streets, is now prepared to transact a

General Commission and Forwarding Business.

All consignments, or orders, addressed to him, will meet with prompt attention, and every exertion will be made to promote the interest and secure the confidence of those who may entrust him with business.

A good assortment of *Pittsburgh Manufactured Articles*, at Manufacturers' prices, always on hand. JAMES IRWIN.

Pittsburgh, February 1, 1833.—tf

We take pleasure in recommending to our friends and customers, our successor, Mr. James Irwin, to whom we have sold our interest, and transferred our business. From our long acquaintance with Mr. Irwin, and entire confidence in his integrity and ability, we are well assured that he will give general satisfaction.

HAMILTON R. DOBBIN,
JAMES S. IRWIN.

Pittsburgh, Feb. 1, 1833.

ALEXANDER & RUFUS, a Treatise on Church Government, by the late Dr. Anderson—only Edition in the United States—for sale by M. P. O'HERN.

Pittsburgh, Dec. 11, 1832.—6m.

A THERMOMETER, made by Fisher, Philadelphia, was taken from the door cheek of the subscriber, on Sunday evening, between dark and nine o'clock. The thief will probably endea-

JAMES R. SPEER,
No. 130 Wood street.

Jan. 22, 1833.

11 BALES SPANISH MOSS—Just received and for sale low, by

GEO. COCHRAN, of R'd,

January 29, 1833. No. 26 Wood street.

JAMES IRWIN

HAS on hand, and offers for sale, on accommodating terms—

25,000	pounds BACON;
3,500	do. FEATHERS;
2,000	do. CAST STEEL;
500	do. CROWLEY STEEL;
700	do. ZINC;
4,000	do. [illegible] No. 5 a 10;
4,000	do. CANDLEWICK;
10	bales Cuba TOBACCO;
30	boxes Ky. Manufactured do.;
40	kegs do. do. do.;
20	barrels Prime PORK;
150	do. No. 2 and 3 MACKEREL;
30	tons LOG WOOD;
80	Salted HIDES;
200	Dry do.;
500,000	Kentucky SEGARS;
120	bundles BINDERS' BOARDS;
75	groce BONNET BOARDS;
200	reams WRITING PAPER.

Pittsburgh, Feb. 5—tf

PETER & GEORGE LORILLARD,

TOBACCO AND SNUFF MANUFACTURERS,

NO. 42 CHATHAM STREET,

NEW YORK,

Have constantly for sale the following articles.

FINE BROWN SNUFF.

GENUINE MACCOBOY, Imitation do, Sicily do, Maltese do, Curacoa do } *Rose flavored.*

American Rappee, Holland do, Tuberose do, St. Omare do, Strasburgh do } *Strong, not Scented.*

COARSE BROWN SNUFF.

Demigros, Pure Virginia, Copenhagen, Bourbon, St. Domingo, } *Superior flavored.*

Nachitoches, French Rappee, American Gentleman, Pure Spanish, L. Mixture, } *Strong, not scented.*

YELLOW SNUFF.

Scotch, do Half Toast, do High Toast, } *Fine.*

Irish Blackguard, or Irish High Toast, } *Coarse.*

SWEET SCENTED, FINE CUT CHEWING TOBACCO.

Small papers, labeled	P.	A.	L.
do do do	P.	&	G. L.
do do do	P.	&	G.
1 lb. papers, labeled	P.	A.	L.
½ lb. do do	P.	A.	L.
¼ lb. do do	P.	A.	L.

¼ lb. papers, labeled Sweet Scented Oronoko—Extra Superior, manufactured only by *P. Lorillard, Jr.*

FINE CUT SMOKING TOBACCO.

Spanish, Kitefoot, Canister, Common, Stems, in 1-4, 1 2, and 1 lb. papers.

All articles sold at the above store can be returned, if not approved, and the money will be refunded.

N. B. A liberal discount made for Cash, by Wholesale.

Brown Snuff packed in ¼ and 1 lb. bottles, and 3, 6, 12, and 18 lb. Jars.

Yellow do. do. in ¼ and 1 lb. bottles and small and large bladders.

Cut Tobacco, packed in ½ barrels, barrels, and Tierces.

The Genuine Maccoboy Snuff is manufactured only by P. & G. Lorillard, who have also the imitation do. do. from 20 to 30 per cent. lower, the same as manufactured in many places, and sold under various names.

N. B. A constant supply of the above article may be had of the principal dealers in Pittsburgh

BEWARE OF DECEPTION.

Several persons are in the practice of using a Label on their snuffs, in imitation of the subscribers', which they have used for upwards of thirty years, and can be for no other purpose than to deceive.

Some are also in the practice of mixing inferior Snuff with their Genuine Maccoboy Snuff, and selling it as first quality.

Others are also in the practice of filling empty jars with the subscribers' label on them, with inferior Snuff, and selling it as their manufacture.

Their motive in making this publication, is to guard their customers against the deception practised upon them.

P. & G. LORILLARD.

February 19, 1833.—sw6w.

OLD WINES AND LIQUORS.

WE have made several late importations of these articles, and now offer—

Champagne, of every variety of brands, in pint and quart bottles;
Madeira, do. do., up to $8 per gal. and $72 per dozen;
Pale, Brown, and Gold Sherry;
Malmsey Madeira, old and very rich;
Sercial do. do. do.;
Port, Burgundy, and Claret;
Johannisberger, Markebronner, Hockheimer, Leibfromilch, &c.;
Champagne, Cogniac, and Premium Brandy, up to $8 per gallon;
Cologne Gin, in stone jars, (very superior;)
Old Holland Gin, Jamaica Spirits, &c.;

☞Tavern keepers and others are informed that, in addition to these *Superior Wines and Liquors* offered them, we have, for common uses, all kinds, at less prices.

Ladies' Wines, and Cordials,

White Constantia, Marichine, Fentignac, with all varieties, sweet and mild.

CASSAT, HUTCHISON & LEDLIE.

March 8.—2m.

New Pianos, for sale, very low.

THE Subscribers, having lately received, on consignment, three PIANOS, of the best and most approved patterns, offer them for sale on the most advantageous terms, and lower than eastern prices, carriage given in.

The Pianos are with or without Metallic Plate, and in every manner equa' as to tone and beauty of finish, to any made in the United States.

Being instructed to sell them very low, we respectfully invite all those wishing to buy, to call upon us. JOHN I. KAY & Co.,

Booksellers, Market st., opposite Bank of Pittsburgh.

March 8, 1833.—tf

JUST RECEIVED, per Steam Boat Juniata, **30** Barrels N. O. by JAMES IRWIN, corner

ALSO, ON HAND,

1 Caroon Sp. FLOTANT INDIGO.

Pittsburgh, Feb. 26, 1833.—tf

NEW WORKS.

NORTHANGER ABBEY, by Miss Austin: Author of 'Pride and Prejudice,' 'Mansfield Park,' &c.: with a Biographical Sketch of the Author: 2 vols., 12mo.

An Essay on Moral Culture—addressed to Parents and Teachers: By M. M. Carll: 1 vol., 18mo.

Penmanship, or the Beauties of Writing, exemplified, in a variety of Specimens, Practical and Ornamental: By Nathaniel D. Gould. Copies—and Noyes' System of Practical Penmanship.

Just received, and for sale by JOHN I. KAY & CO., No. 44, Market street, opposite Bank of Pittsburgh. Feb. 22.

NOTICE.

THE Copartnership heretofore existing under the firm of Thompson & Miller, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. All persons indebted to said firm are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims will present the same for settlement.

ROBERT THOMPSON,
THOMAS MILLER.

Jan. 1st, 1833.

The business will be continued, in future, by Robert Thompson & John Scott, Jr., under the firm of

THOMPSON & SCOTT,

At the old stand, No. 81 Wood, between Fourth street and Diamond alley, where will be constantly kept a general and choice assortment of Drugs, Medicines, Patent Medicines, Perfumery, Paints, Oils, Varnishes, Dye Stuffs, &c. &c.

☞The subscriber, on retiring from the above firm of Thompson & Miller, takes pleasure in recommending his successors, Thompson & Scott, to the patronage of the old customers, and the public generally.

THOMAS MILLER.

Feb. 19, 1833.—tf.

TO RENT,

THE Splendid Store House, at present occupied by *S. J. Sylvester*, corner of Fourth and Wood streets. Possession given on 1st April. For terms, enquire of Dr. E. Hale, Allen Kramer, S. P. Darlington, or WM. ROBINSON.

January 29, 1833.—tf

NEW BOOKS.

THE OUTLAW'S BRIDE, and other Tales: in 2 vols.

TRAVELS IN VARIOUS PARTS OF PERU; including a year's residence in Potosi. By Edmond Temple, Knight of the Royal and distinguished Order of Charles III.

MEMOIRS OF FANNY NEWELL; written by herself, and published at her particular request, and the desire of numerous friends: Second Edition, with corrections and improvements. Just received and for sale by

JOHN I. KAY & Co.,

44 Market street, opposite Bank of Pittsburgh.

February 15—6t

UNION CANAL LOTTERY

OF PENNSYLVANIA,

CLASS No. 6, for 1833: to be drawn in Philadelphia, on SATURDAY, the 23d March, 1833. Yates & M'Intyre, Managers.—Sixty-Six Number Lottery.—Ten Drawn Ballots.

SCHEME.

1	prize of	$30,000 is	$30,000
1		10,000	10,000
1		5,000	5,000
1		4,000	4,000
1		3,704	3,704
30		1,000	30,000
30		500	15,000
55		200	11,000
56		100	5,600
66		70	3,920
56		60	3,360
56		50	2,800
112		40	4,480
2184		24	52,416
15400		12	184,800
45760	tickets.		$366,080

Wholetickets, $10 00 | Halves, $5 00
Quarters, 2 50 | Eighths, 1 25

Orders from abroad, enclosing Cash, or Prize Tickets in former lotteries, will be promptly attended to.

The Despatch,' containing an official statement of the drawing, will be forwarded to each adventurer. When five dollars or more is sent for tickets, postage need not be paid. Packages of wholes and shares prepared, and will be sold by certificate or otherwise. Cash paid for prizes on presentation. Apply to, or address,

S. J. SYLV[illegible]

March 12, 1833.

POETRY.

From the Athenæum.

THE SEABOY AND HIS SISTER.

BY MISS JEWSBURY.

'What shall I bring thee from the isles
Whither our vessel goes?
Bright are the shells scattered there,
More bright than the English rose;
And dust of gold, and diamond,
May be bought where points our prow;
Some shall be thine, and mine ere death,
But what shall I bring thee *now*, sweet girl?
But what shall I bring thee now?

'Fear not the sea, thou timid one,
My Master and King is he,
And I brook not a word of treason heard,
Not a word, though it come from thee:
Nine weeks and a day have I dwelt on land,
Summer sports and labor seen,
I'm sick of the flowers, I'm tired of the trees,
I long for the shadows on ocean's green,
For the swells and foam of the seas.

'Let me go, for my heart beats thickly here,
Not more drowsy thy wheel, than I,
But one touch of the ropes, one breath of the gales,
And less light shall the dolphin ply:
I'm wearied to death of landsmen's talk,
My friends all tread the deck,
But I love thee, sister, and ere I go,
Say, what shall I bring thee back, sweet girl?
Say, what shall I bring thee back?'

'Ay, go, my brother; first and last
That ever bore such name to me;
Go, while the courage, ebbing fast,
Remains to bid farewell to thee.
I've watch'd thy boyish years unfold,
I love thee as a brother now,
Yet go, for restless dreams have scroll'd
The name of rover on thy brow.

Think not I blame thee—thou art kind—
Hast left me in this cot at ease—
But oh, thou canst not make me blind
To the deep perils of the seas!
Thou speak'st of them with pleasant tongue—
Thou say'st thy heart and home are there;
But oft I think, with spirit wrung,
That thou would'st not, if *I* were not here:—

'An orphan with a pallid cheek;
A frame, too, somewhat overworn;
Enough—the heart is slow to break,
And sorrow comes but to be borne;
The hardest is, to see thee go,
Thus in thy youth, time ally prime!
To live unwept, unmissed, unknown,
I must think thou lov'st the sea,
'Twould madden me to doubt it long,'—
'Love I the deep?—now credit me,
I love it with a love as strong
As thou myself;—it is my joy,
Has been my home, shall be my grave;
I tell thee, tempest scarce alloys
The bliss, the triumph of the wave!
So what shall I bring thee back, dear friend?
So what shall I bring thee back?'

'Bring back to me,' said the gentle one,
[illegible] hide:
[illegible]

MISCELLANEOUS.

Mr. Breck, from the Committee appointed in the Senate of Pennsylvania to investigate the cause of an *increased* number of slaves being returned for this Commonwealth, in the Census of 1830, made a report, from which we make the following extracts which fully conform to the view which we some time ago took of this matter.

'There cannot now, then, be any pretence for keeping children, born in this commonwealth, at service beyond the age of 28, nor would any such have appeared in the columns of the census of 1830, had not the two marshals, by their injudicious instructions to their deputies, directed them to enter, as slaves, all colored people of both sexes, who were held to service for limited periods.—These deputies, as is apparent on the face of their reports, have strictly followed those instructions, and returned as slaves, even children under ten years of age, who could not be legally held to service beyond 21. As well might those officers have directed their assistants to register, as slaves, all white children apprenticed to trades.

This irregularity, on the part of the two officers, has been the cause of reporting in 27 counties:—

53	Children, under 10 years,	
192	Individuals, aged from 10 to 24,	
45	do	from 24 to 36,
29	do	from 36 to 55.
319		

Making an aggregate of 319, of whom only a very few of the last class could possibly be legally held as slaves, because the law of March, 1780, which declares all the children of slaves, born in this commonwealth, after that date, free at 28, could not allow any person, under fifty years of age, to be held in slavery in 1830. So that very few of the class between 36 and 55, which, in that year, contained only 29 individuals, could then be legally held in bondage.

The gradual decrease, at the four first periods at which the people of this nation were numbered, shows that no such ill-judged instructions were then issued by the marshals to their deputies; for,

In 1790	3737	slaves are returned,
1800	1706	' '
1810	795	' '
1820	211	' '

And had not this palpable mistake been committed in 1830, by which the return is increased 175 in 10 years, we should have had for the true number, *sixty-seven*, instead of 386; for these 67 constitute the difference between the whole number returned in the census, and the number reported under 55 years of age. And this we find confirmed, by the return made in the septennial state census, in 1828, when the official computation was only seventy-six.

Your committee may, therefore, safely say, that at this day, being nearly three years after the national census was taken, there cannot be more than sixty persons held as slaves in the whole commonwealth.'

And in conclusion—

'In drawing up this report, our object has been principally directed to the means necessary for an explanation of the causes which led to the erroneous returns of the marshals; and we have, in making the investigation, ascertained them to be, as we think, such as are set forth in the preceding pages, and which we will, in conclusion, briefly recapitulate.

First—The illegal manner in which the grand children of the registered slaves of 1780, were held to service for twenty-eight years, in some parts of Pennsylvania, until the decision of the Supreme Court put a stop to it in 1826.

Secondly—The practice, along our southern borders, of buying slaves, born out of the state, from persons who manumit them to Pennsylvania.

Thirdly—The mode in which the census was taken, and which classes, as slaves, children and others who are only held to service for a comparatively short period; after which they, and their offspring, born in this state, become free forever.

It will be gratifying to your committee, if they shall have been at all instrumental in removing the [illegible] to which Pennsylvania seemed ob- [illegible] by the official act of the two marshals, [illegible] appear, by the census, a nursery of [illegible] opprobrium that nearly affects the [illegible] and is not the less injurious, [illegible] the honor of our citi- [illegible] is concerned [illegible] mittee flat- [illegible] resti- [illegible] cases, and is [illegible]

Sold by H. [illegible]
4, 1832.—tf

ference submit to the Senate, an official denial of the imputation may be considered as flowing from that act of approval and adoption.

Beet Root Sugar.—The same necessity—that proverbial 'mother of invention'—that led our ancestors, during the Revolutionary struggle, to extract molasses from pumpkins and corn stalks, taught the French, after having lost their colonies, during the late war, to manufacture sugar from the beet. Indeed, during the latter years of that war, nearly the whole consumption of France was furnished from this source. The peace of 1816, and the consequent influx of foreign sugars, under a temporary relaxation of the protective duties which the government had extended to the domestic article, caused the manufacture, for a while, to languish and be neglected. Shortly, however, the government resumed, efficiently, the protective policy; the manufacture of sugar from the beet root was resumed with renewed energy, and rapidly extended; it is now firmly and profitably established; and although her annual consumption of sugar is estimated at eighty millions of kilogrammes, yet France will shortly produce, within her own bounds, nearly, if not quite all the sugar she consumes.

We learn these particulars, with much other valuable information, in relation to this important branch of French domestic manufacture, from a curious and valuable article upon the subject, copied by the *Family Lyceum* from the 'British Quarterly Journal of Agriculture,' and which, with our earliest convenience, we intend laying before our readers. We have noticed it now, for the purpose of contrasting the policy of France, in relation to this manufacture, and its immensely beneficial national consequences, with the course which certain wise theorists and would-be patriots would fain have our government pursue, in relation to the Domestic Industry of this country.

Sugar—no matter how—had become one of the necessaries of life. Up to the war of the Revolution, France was supplied with it from her own colonies. This supply failed; and a new one was sought and found at home. But the war ceased, and France again has sugar growing colonies, whence her demand may be supplied; or she may buy the article from her neighbors, the English or the Dutch. Does she do either? No. She has learned her lesson too dearly, so soon and so easily to forget it. She has learned that these sources are precarious—depending on the questions of peace or war—and that they render her dependent. She has learned, moreover, that she has means and sources that are not precarious, and that are independent; and she has wisely determined to cultivate and to cherish them. Already is she reaping the reward of her wisdom; having increased not *only* her independence, but her wealth [illegible] by this policy of protection [illegible] wiser, more satisfactory, and more conducive, is one such example, one such lesson drawn from the school of experience, than all the abstract reasonings and fine spun theories of the Free Trade political economists?—*American Railroad Journal.*

Extraordinary Railway performances.—On the occasion of a scientific gentleman visiting the Liverpool and Manchester Railway, some very extraordinary performances were effected. On two occasions, a load, amounting to one hundred tons, was drawn by one engine from Liverpool to Manchester, a distance of above [illegible] at the average rate of twenty-[illegible] hour. An eight horse wagon, on a common road, is capable of carrying only eight tons a day. Consequently it would take one hundred horses working for one day on a turnpike road to perform the same work as was here accomplished by a single steam engine in an hour and a half on the railroad. It is said that no former performance on the railroad had come near this result.—*Liverpool Paper.*

We copy the following shocking account from the Providence City Gazette of Friday.

Supposed Murder.—We understand, that a man named David Gibbs, an Innkeeper, of the town of Coventry, has been arrested, charged with the murder of a female, who had lived with him in the character of a domestic, and who some time since died and was buried. Suspicion fell upon Gibbs in the end; the body was disinterred, and the unfortunate female was found to have died in a state of domestic solicitude.

P. S. Since writing the above, we have been informed that the female with whose murder Gibbs stands charged, was a young girl, named Burdict, and had, for some months, lived in the family of her alleged destroyer. She died a week or ten days since, under circumstances peculiarly interesting and mysterious, and of a nature that induced an exhumation, and an inquest of medical men, under the supervision of the coroner of the town and his posse. After a full examination was had, the jury united in awarding a verdict of violence and unnatural death. Gibbs was immediately arrested, together with a daughter; and to day an infamous woman, residing in this place, named Leech, charged with being accessary to the crime, was arrested, and the circumstances that hang around her, when added to the general infamy of her name, leave the probability of guilt far from being questionable. Gibbs is represented to be a man of some property—heretofore sustained a fair fame, and the girl, who it is alleged he has murdered, is the sister to a young man who married one of his daughters.

From the National Intelligencer, Feb. 24.

By the judgment of the Supreme Court of the United States, delivered yesterday, by Mr. Justice Story, the discharge of Tobias Watkins from imprisonment was decreed. The grounds of the decision, we believe, are error or informality in the proceedings in the Court below, which we shall be careful hereafter to state more particularly than we now can. Mr. Watkins was brought into Court and discharged. On leaving the Court, he had not passed the threshold of the Capitol, before he was arrested by the Marshal, at the suit of the United States, on three *Ca. Sa's.* issued under the judgments upon which he was originally confined, and carried again to prison. This proceeding created, as might have been expected in such a case, great sensation in different parts of the building. A motion for another writ of *habeas corpus* was immediately made by Mr. W. L. Brent, and is to be argued on Saturday.

The proceedings of the Government in regard to Dr. Watkins, have long since assumed the character of persecution, of the bitterest description. The reason is found in the fact, simply, that Dr. Watkins was an active political opponent of Gen. Jackson, previously to his first election. Incapable of exercising the magnanimity of the French Henry the Fourth, who, as King, forgot the injuries received as Duaphin, the moment the defalcation of Watkins was discovered, the delinquent was pursued with the most implacable hostility. We are no apologists for the misconduct of Watkins, and never have been; but there is no reason why he should be singled out for an object of harshness and cruelty unexampled in the history of this government, merely for the gratification of Executive malignity. Gen. Jackson has not manifested such an affected horror of defaulters, when they happened to be his personal friends. He has appointed several defaulters to a much larger amount than Watkins, to office, and kept them in, regardless of the known fact of their defalcation. In regard to Dr. Watkins, moreover, he was not criminal—he was not actually or legally a defaulter, *until Gen. Jackson made him so by his own act.* The reader will recollect that many attempts to prosecute the Doctor, upon criminal informations, were made without success—the indictments were quashed. The fact was, that Mr. Watkins, although he had drawn money from individuals, as for the public service, and appropriated it to his own temporary use, had not actually charged it to the Government, as Auditor. Hence it remained a matter between himself and the persons upon whom he had drawn. And hence, also, the prosecutions of the Government would not lie. General Jackson, therefore, by an express order to an Auditor, obliged him so to pass upon the account, as to bring it within the pale of the act for proceeding against defaulters as in cases of felony. One thing more: After the criminal portion of Watkins' sentence had been satisfied, and the delinquent (who had been made a criminal by General Jackson's own act) was only held in confinement as a debtor, the President made a positive promise to liberate him on a certificate of the Marshal, that he had not a shilling of property, in any shape, to satisfy the judgment. The certificate of the Marshal was procured and presented; but Amos Kendall had interposed in the mean time, and the President, in great wrath, refused to fulfil his promise. And now, it turns out, after all, that by the decision of the Supreme Court of the U. States, that his whole four years' imprisonment has been illegal. And yet there is no cessation of Executive resentment. Still, it is not to be denied that Watkins committed a grievous fault. But grievously hath he answered it.

Before the close of the session of Congress, our readers, are already aware, the House of Representatives declared, by a vote of considerably more than two to one, upon the recommendation of the committee of Ways and Means, their confidence in the Bank of the United States. A still stronger testimony in favor of that institution, however, was borne by the Senate, upon the recommendation of the Committee of Finance, of that body, seconded again by the House of Representatives of the United States, in the following manner:

The claimants for indemnity under the treaty with France, unwilling that the amount which is eventually to be divided amongst them should lie idle in the Treasury, petitioned Congress to cause the same to be invested so as to bear interest, until its distribution is awarded by the Commissioners. In compliance with this petition, a provision was introduced, in the Senate, into the General Appropriation Bill, and has become a law, requiring the Secretary of the Treasury to cause the money accruing under the Treaty to be invested *in the* [illegible] loaned to individuals of [illegible] es of stock of the United States, or of the *Bank of the United States*, and upon no other security whatever. We here find all branches of the Government in accord in placing the credit of the United States and that of the Bank of the United States upon precisely the same footing, as entitled to higher confidence than any other mode of investment. The action of Congress on this subject fully accords, we have no doubt, with the general wish of the claimants.—*Nat. Intel.*

NEWSPAPER READINGS.

The advantages, says Lacon, derived from reading well conducted newspapers are more than double what could be gained by book reading among the working classes, both as to cost and information. They contain such a variety of accounts, from all quarters of the globe, and on all branches of business, inventions, improvements, discoveries, revolutions, and their causes, both in physical and moral worlds—all mixed up with poetry and entertaining scraps, &c. &c. Something for every man and woman—from a child of six, up to the age of eighty See the merchant, statesman, philosopher and moralist, anxiously await the arrival of newspapers—lay aside every other book and business, and with avidity turn over and read its contents. If the newspaper is considered by the affluent and learned of the first importance to them, what would it be to the working man?—It would be to their mind as food to the body—as the circulation of the blood is to the health of the body—it would cheer and exhilerate the mind—it would be a school, an academy, and a college. If reading newspapers sharpens the appetite, refreshes the memory, and extends the knowledge of a scholar, then certainly it would do as much for the working man. Yes, it would do more. It would place him on an equal footing in point of useful knowledge with the scholar. Witness thousands of readers that never were at college, who have learned a general knowledge of things superior to the narrow and limited studies of learned theologians and others.

The arrival of a newspaper among mechanics excites their curiosity to read without tiring—instructs imperceptibly without retrenching labour. Among children, it strengthens their memory on what they learn at school. It does more. It habituates their mind to reading its consequences, in place of talking about ghosts, and witches, attending frolics, swearing and lying, and their consequences. It excites the reading of other books, and the study of geography, &c.—*Northern Star.*

From the Baltimore American, March 5.

The Tariff Bill, passed on the 14th of July last, went into regular operation yesterday. No alteration has been made in it by the new bill just passed, except in a part of the *second section.* So much of that section as fixes the rate of duty on milled and fulled cloths, known by the name of kerseys, plains or Kendal cottons, of which wool only is the material, *at five per cent.* is repealed. Those articles are made subject to the same duty as the other manufactures of wool recited in the same section, which is *fifty* per cent.

With this alteration, *increasing* the rates of duty, the whole of this act is substantially re-enacted by the late Congress, and will continue in force, unless nullified by South Carolina, until the 30th day of December next, when the modifications made in it by Mr. Clay's bill, will commence. It is important in its present shape, as the *basis* of all the subsequent progressive reductions.

In passing this act, in this shape, Congress have imposed the whole *onus* of future proceedings where it should be, on the nullifying authorities of South Carolina. A repeal of the act of July, with the adoption of the Tariff, in a new shape, would have left the nullification Ordinance nothing on which to act in future, and that ordinance, and the laws passed by the legislature to enforce it, would have become inoperative of themselves, without the formality of any action by the Convention. Such was the opinion substantially expressed on different occasions, by both the South Carolina Senators in Congress. A new act, whatever might be its provisions, in reference to the protective system, would have nullified absolutely the whole elaborate machinery of State nullification. The legislation of Congress has not thus evaded the question. The repeal of part of one section, a part too, which was simply a reservation in favor of reduced duties, cannot be considered as altering the individuality of the act. The act, therefore, which is now fully in operation, is unquestionably the act nullified by South Carolina. Her position of hostility towards the federal government is as decided as though no legislation had taken place in Congress—and the movement to withdraw herself from that position must come from herself. This is as it should be. Having chosen to resort to violent, unconstitutional and disorganizing measures for the purpose of maintaining "at all hazards" certain dogmas of constitutional faith and theories of political economy, it is but reasonable that she should not be permitted by any indiscretion, to escape from the necessity of assigning to the world her judgment on the issue of her experiment.

Thus, then, stands the controversy between South Carolina and the Union, which we recapitulate here, that our readers may be prepared for the doings of the Convention which meets in Columbia, S. C. on Monday next, and will have before them the entire proceedings of Congress on both bills.

South Carolina had made 'null and void,' this Tariff act of 1832, within her limits, and provided, at the expense of hundreds of thousands of dollars, for resisting it to the extremity.

The act of nullification was not only an act of resistance to mere revenue exactions, but was a formal and deliberate repudiation of the whole protective system, thenceforth and forever. 'We have solemnly resolved,' said her Convention, 'upon the course which it becomes our state to pursue. We have resolved, that until these abuses shall be reformed, no more taxes shall be paid here.' [Address to the people of South Carolina.] And again: 'Our resolve is fixed and unalterable, that a protecting tariff shall be no longer enforced, within the limits of South Carolina. We stand upon the principles of everlasting justice, and no human power shall drive us from our position.' [Address to the people of the United States.]

She further declared her acts to be test questions of the constitution, a decisive measure as to her sister states, 'to *compel* them to decide what are or are not the rights of the states, in case of a palpable and dangerous infraction of those fundamental principles of liberty, in which they have all an interest.' She proposed her own modification of the tariff—radically different from the one passed: to take effect, by degrees, within nine years—and added that the controversy between her and the Union could 'only' be accomplished by that 'modification,' or the call of a General Convention. And finally she announced the determination that any act by the federal government for enforcing the collection of the revenue would be [illegible] in the with the longer contin- [illegible] Unless are the issues which South Carolina has sought, by such elaborate machinery of legislation, and with such costly, warlike preparations, to make up with the General Government. For ourselves, we are pleased that they have not been evaded by the General Government, in the mode pointed out by the speeches of the nullifiers, and made practicable by the inefficiency of the South Carolina acts: by changing the law and simply taking away the forms upon which they were made to bear. South Carolina is now left to make her choice and openly, between advance and retreat. She is left to determine for herself, whether nullification has succeded in any, and, if any, in which of the pretensions set forth.

Extract of a letter from Lima, dated 28th August, to the Editors of the Boston Gazette.

"Nothing of political interest has recent- [illegible] transition from despotism to liberty. [illegible] Faction, intrigue, and personal ambition, still maintain their blighting sway over unfortunate Peru,—expelling from their homes, or rendering nugatory the efforts of all the best patriots in the country. Foreign commerce is nearly destroyed, and the country itself is becoming more impoverished every day. Every thing in Lima (whose reflection is a picture of the whole country) looks dilapidated and poverty-stricken; and this once proud "City of Kings, with Golden Saints and Silver Gates," is rapidly resolving itself into its original element—*dust!* Time, and a reverse of fortune, are fast obliterating every memorial of what the city and coutry *once were*, except the peculiar genius of the people!—*they* are still the same proud, lofty, luxurious race they ever were,—fond of pleasure, averse to labor, and given to finery and extravagance."

From the Boston Courier.

EFFECTS OF THE TARIFF.

Imports into Boston during the year 1832.

IMPORTS OF COTTON.

From New Orleans	25,693
Charleston	15,470
Savannah	9,916
Mobile	7,213
New York	679
North Carolina	467
Virginia	279
Gloucester	180
Florida	58
Other Ports	56
	60,011 bales

OF FLOUR.

	Barrels.	*Barrels.*
From New York	105,918	
Albany and Troy	21,003	
Other N. Y. ports	312	
		127,233
Baltimore		97,038
Fredericksburg	54,845	
Richmond	33,681	
Norfolk	7,349	
Petersburg	2,200	
		98,075
Alexandria	42,306	
Georgetown	800	
		43,106
Philadelphia		16,174
New Orleans		1,473
Ports in Delaware		1,261
Connecticut		584
Massachusetts		623
New Hampshire		1,242
Total barrels		386,809

MOLASSES.

Foreign	37,480	
Coastwise	22,954	
Total hogsheads	60,434	

IMPORTS OF	*Corn.*	*Rye.*	*Oats.*	*Shorts.*
From Savannah	3,000			
Washington, N. C.	14,221			
Elizabeth City	13,115			
Other ports in N. C.	14,405			
Fredericksburgh	116,118	126	27,350	
Norfolk	97,314	75		
Rappahannock	30,714			
Tappahannock	29,555	112		
Port Royal, Va.	19,178			
Other ports in Va.	15,666		8,000	
Alexandria,	47,943	312	3,100	
Baltimore	306,275		10,288	8,346
Wilmington, Del.	18,800	160	3,760	2,350
Other ports in Del.	7,450	130	1,650	
Philadelphia	268,063	1252	14,169	8,008
New York	153,861	24719	39,945	17600
Albany	11,550	6142	15,385	13825
Otner ports in N. Y.	7,085	1830	170	400
Bridgeport	16,650	1850	8,100	
Other ports in Conn.	5,100	8088	3,960	
Ports in Mass.	11,000	574	128	
N. H.	163	330	308	
Maine	150	1960	69,756	
Total bushels imported in 1832,	1,207,676	47,560	178,771	77879

Retention of vitality in Frozen Fish and the Leech.—We have the best evidence to prove that fish, and some molluscous animals, may be frozen without destroying their vitality. A friend of mine, at Camberwell, had an inflamed eye during the winter of 1829, and a leech was applied to the temple several times; it was kept in water in a phial, and placed on the carpet near the fire place of the parlor; the cold at that time was very severe, and every night the leech was frozen, and thawed the following day. Mr. Knight was there at the time, witnessed the fact, and expressed, I am told, no small interest at this curious incident. It was observed by Capt. Franklin, during the severe winter they experienced near the Coppermine river, that the fish froze as they were taken out of the nets; in a short time they became a solid mass of ice, and by a blow or two of a hatchet, were easily split open; if in the completely frozen state they were thawed before the fire, they recovered their animation. This is a very remarkable instance how animation can be suspended in cold blooded animals.—*White's Selborne.*

From the Providence (R. I.) City Gazette.

The investigation of the Coventry murder is progressing. A medical gentleman, who examined the body of Miss Burdick, after it was disinterred, was in this city yesterday, and informs, that it was lacerated and bruised in the most shocking and disgusting manner.

General Albert C. Greene, the Attorney General of this State, passed through this city to day, on his way to Newport, and informed, that seven persons in all, had been arrested, charged with a principal participation in the Coventry murder.

Ancient Roman Empire.—The ancient magnitude of the Roman Empire might well have justified the Roman pride.

It covered a million and a half of square miles of the finest portion of the globe. Stretching three thousand miles, from the Atlantic to the Euphrates, and two thousand [illegible] Scotia to the tropic of Cancer, it was the seat of all the choicest fertility, beauty and wealth in the world. Imagination sinks under the idea of this prodigious power in the hands of a single nation, and that nation in the hands of a single man.—*Croly's Life and Times of Geo. IV.*

Bank Notes.—The Western Bank of Philadelphia, for the purpose of accommodating the German population of the interior, have had the writing upon their Five and Ten Dollar Notes engraved in German. The Ten Dollar notes read thus:

'Die Western Bank von Philadelphia verspricht an Georg Wolf oder vorzeiger nach sicht Zehn Thaler zu bezahlen.

Philadelphia, Marz 1, 1833.

A. OKIE, President.

J. B. Trevor, Cashier.'

The notes are exceedingly handsome, and were executed by C. Toppan & Co.

pot,	lb. 5 a5½	Steel, co. lb	7a8†
pearl,	7	sad irons	6†
Ashes, sc. salts	4	Lead, in pigs	6§
black salts	4†	in bars	7§
Axes, doz.	$14 a 16†	white, in kegs	$3†
Augers, qr.	6†	dry, lb.	12½†
Alum, lb.	6	Shot, all sizes,	6†
Bacon, lb.	5½†	Leather, sole,	25§
Butter, keg,	9†	upper, doz.	$28a30†
Bags, 3 bu. tw.	45 a 50†	calf skins,	20 a [illegible]
Beans, sh. bush.	87§	Lard,	9§
Biscuit, sea, b.	3 50 a 4†	Logwood,	2½†
w. crack. bbl.	$4 75†	Molasses,	35§
Beer,	3 †	Nails, Jun. bra. 10d	5½§
Coals, bush.	4½†	8d	5½§
Candles, lb.	10	6d	6½§
Copperas	2½a3†	4d	7½§
Cheese	5½a6†	other	7 §
Cordage, Ky.	8 a 11§	Oil, flaxseed, gal.	93§
Irwin's	9 a 15	tanners', bbl.	$17 a 20†
Coffee, g.in bgs	15	Onions, bushl.	$ 1§
Cotton Wool	9a10§	Paper	
Cassinets,	40 a 110†	cap, No. 1 rm.	$3½†
Cotton Goods,		No. 2,	2½†
3-4 Plaids, n. 1. y.	11a12†	No. 3,	2½†
4-4 Checks	13 a 21†	letter	2 50 a 4†
3-4 Stripes	17†	crown wrap.	$1 25
Cot. yarns, lb. No. 5,	25§	medium do.	$1 75a2†
Flour, obl.	$3 75*	paper hang's p.	37a35
Feathers	34§	Pork, fresh lb.	3½ a 4
Flax, scutched, lb.	6½a7†	pkd. mess, bbl.	none
hatcheled,	9a10½*	prime,	do.
Flannels, cy. 4-4	40a50*	Potatoes, bush.	45§
Fish—bbl.		Rags, Ohio,	4½
New herring,	$9§	do. K'y.	4½§
shad,	12½§	Sugar, N.O. lb.	7a7½
mack'l.	5½a9†	country,	7§
Grain, wheat, bu.	70†	lump,	13 a 15†
barley	45†	loaf,	14 a 17†
rye	43†	Salt,	$1 68 §
corn	37§	Soap, lb.	5 a 8†
Glass, 8by 10, box	$3¾a4†	Sifters—doz.	
10 by 12,	$4¾a5†	wire No. 14, 16,	$5
12 by 18,	$9 00†	Spades & shovels	$8
Bottles, porter gross	9†	Tobacco	
gallon doz.	2½†	keg, lb.	5 a 10cts†
½ do.	1½†	leaf,	2½a3†
¼ do.	87½cts†	Tallow, rendered	8†
pint	62½†	rough	6†
Gunpowder, keg	$5½a6†	Tea. Y.H. lb.	90a$1 6*
Hemp, ton	$118§	H. skin,	70 a 75§
Hides, Span. lb	12a13†	imperial,	1 25§
green	5§	Wax. bees'	18*
Indigo, Span lb.	150	Wool,	26§
Bengal,	200†	Wool hats, doz.	$5½a6¼*
Iron, b. Jun. t.	$100*	Whisk. o. gall.	35a40c†
Blooms, Jun.	$81a82§	new	28†
rolled	100*	Vices, bright	12½†
sheet, cwt	9*	black	9½ a 10†
pig, ton	$30a31§	4-4 br. Sheetg.	11a 12†

REMARKS—* demand; § scarce; † plenty.

A CARD.

THE Subscriber, residing in Mount Pleasant, an acting Justice of the Peace for the county of Westmoreland, respectfully acquaints the Merchants of Pittsburgh, that, in addition to the collection of such sums as come under his jurisdiction, as a Justice of the Peace, he will attend as an Agent to the collection of sums of any amount, in Westmoreland and the adjoining counties.

Letters (post paid) relating to business, will be promptly and faithfully attended to.

References—Wm. Bell & Co., Wood street, or John Lloyd, Merchant, Market street.

JOHN E. FLEMING.

Mount Pleasant, March 1.—tf

REMOVAL.

Boot and Shoe Making.

THE Subscriber gratefully acknowledges the past and numerous favors of his friends and customers, and while he solicits a continuance of their liberal support, respectfully informs them that he has removed to *No. 27 Market street*, next door to Mr. Wallace's Silver-smith shop, and directly opposite to his former stand, where he will carry on the business of BOOT AND SHOE MAKING; and he hopes by punctuality and attention to the orders of his friends and customers to merit and receive their favor and patronage.

N. B.—Ladies' Prunello Ware, of the best quality, will be kept constantly on hand as above.

B. PERRY,
No. 27 Market street.

Pittsburgh, April 10, 1832.—tf.

Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, }
Allegheny County, ss. }

ROBERT Watson *vs.* Margaret Watson, Andrew Watson, Rev. John Black, G. T. Ewing and Margaret his wife, formerly Margaret Black, Andrew W. Black, Elizabeth T. Black, Alexander Black, Samuel B. W. Black, William Black, Robert Black, and Martha Anne Black, Christopher Magee and Jane his wife, Wm. Pentland and Mary his wife, Samuel B. Wylie and Margaret his wife, Archibald M'Kinney and Anne his wife.

The defendants above named will take notice, that a writ has been issued out of the Court of Common Pleas, of the said county of Allegheny, commanding me to summon them to appear before the Judges of the said Court, at the said Court, to be holden at Pittsburgh, on the 4th Monday of March next, to show wherefore partition should not be had, between them and the said plaintiff, of the following described property, situate in the said county of Allegheny, viz:—

All that certain piece of land, situate partly in the township of Pitt, and partly in the city of Pittsburgh, being parts of the northernmost of the two lots, numbered 'nine,' in the plan of lots annexed to the last will and testament of Andrew Watson, late of the said county, deceased, being also part of the land occupied by Philadelphia street, as laid out in the said plan, and being the whole of the southernmost of the said two lots, numbered 'nine,' in the said plan; the said piece of land being the same which the surviving executors of the said Andrew Watson, deceased, by a deed bearing date the 22d day of November, A. D. 1832, and recorded in book T, 2, page 23, conveyed unto the said plaintiff and defendants; and also, by an agreement, bearing the same date, and recorded in book T, 2, page 27.

WILLIAM LECKY,
Sheriff of Allegheny County.

Pittsburgh, Feb. 8—w7t

Valuable Property for Sale,

AT BRICELAND'S CROSS ROADS,

Washington County, Pa.

I WISH to sell the House and Lot in said village, lately occupied by me as a Tavern and Store. The house is a large frame, and in good repair, 60 feet in front by 30 back, with a Kitchen and other out Buildings. There are on the lot, two good Stables, a well of good water, in which is a good Pump, and convenient Spring House.

Also, a Lot of Ground, containing two and one-half acres, on which is a good Coal Bank.

The whole of the property is very eligibly situated for public business. Possession given on the first of April next. If not sold, it will be rented. For terms, which will be easy, apply to the subscriber, in Steubenville, Ohio.

JAMES BRICELAND.

October 16, 1832.—tf

Patent Blacksmith Vices,
AND LARGE SCREWS.

THE subscribers have the pleasure of informing their friends and the public, that, in addition to the manufacturing of Patent Vices, they have commenced the manufacture of Large Screws, of every description, and are ready to fill all orders for either article, on short notice.—They will, also, furnish Mill Irons to order.

All orders, Screws for Tobacco Presses, Mill Screws, Rolling Mills, &c. &c. will be promptly [illegible] left at John Irwin's Rope Warestreet, or at their shop, in Allegheny town, near S. Lothrop & Co's Rolling Mill.

Aug. 24.—iwtf. A. LAMONT & Co.

CONSUMPTION CURED

THE INDIAN S[illegible]IFIC,

THE Prevention and Cure of *Colds, Asthmas, Consumption, Coughs, Blood, and diseases of the Breast and Lungs*, prepared by Dr. CLARKSON FREEMAN, of the city of Lancaster.

Bill of Direction, accompanying each bottle of the Specific, pointing out in a conspicuous manner, all the symptoms in the different stages of these distressing diseases. Also, particular directions respecting diet and regimen, and how patients are to conduct through every stage until health is restored—for vain and useless would be the prescriptions of the ablest physicians, accompanied with the most powerful and useful medicines, if the directions are not faithfully adhered to.

The public are informed that the depositions of 287 persons have been taken before proper authorities, in the city of Lancaster, all completely cured in the most desperate cases of consumption, some of which are detailed in the bills accompanying each bottle.

A fresh supply of the above Specific has been received, and is for sale by B. A. Fahnestock, corner of Sixth and Woodstreets; Henry P. Schwartz & Co., No. 42 Market street, 2d door below 3d street; and, Charles Avery & Co., corner of 2nd and Wood streets. April 24, 1832.—wly

Piano Fortes, Musical Instruments, and German Goods.

CHARLES L. VOLZ,

NO. TWENTY-FOUR WOOD STREET,

OFFERS for Sale, *Piano Fortes*, among which are some of the celebrated *Vienna* and *Leipzig* Manufactories, famous for their superior tone, easy action, and general workmanship: of these a steady supply will always be had, and orders can be filled at short notice.

Musical Instruments, consisting of Violins, Violoncellos, Clarinetts, Flutes, Horns, Bugles, Trombones, Fifes, Flutes, Bassoons, Flageoletts. All these being obtained *direct* from the manufactory, can be sold, Wholesale and Retail, at the lowest possible prices.

Music for the Piano Forte and other Instruments, at *reduced* prices; together with all other articles in the musical line.

Also, a variety of *German Goods.*

Dealers in the above articles, and the public in general, are respectfully invited to call and examine for themselves.

July 24, 1832.—1y1&2wal.

HIND & HOWARD,

PAPER MANUFACTURERS,

RESPECTFULLY inform their friends and the public, that they have opened a *Paper Warehouse, No. 18, Wood street*, next door to the corner of Front street, where they offer for sale a General Assortment of

Paper, Blank Books, &c.

Of a superior quality.—Having become Agents for the Manufacturer, they have on hand, and intend keeping, a regular supply of

WALL PAPERS AND BORDERS;

all of which they offer, Wholesale and Retail, on the most accommodating terms, for cash or approved barter.

☞ Rags, Tanners' Scraps, and Scutching Tow taken in exchange, at market prices.

Pittsburgh, Jan. 8, 1833.—w3m

5000 Pounds PRIME SKIRTING LEATHER on hand, and for Sale by WALLACE, HOWE & Co.

February 26, 1833.—tf

From the Commercial Herald.

THE NEW TARIFF BILL.

'I am friendly to the object, and the author of this bill—but I give it up as utterly incomprehensible and impracticable. Sick of the Tariff legislation, and disgusted with the selfish quackery of its pretended friends, every American must have exulted, when it was announced that the Bill was to settle all differences, accommodate all interests, and satisfy all parties. But what is the result? Those who made it could never have tried its operation in detail: and painful as is the reflection, the ghost of Monsieur Tonson is still to be quieted, and the work of reformation has all to be done over again.

My first attempt was to get over the ex post facto legislation, for increasing the duty on plains, kerseys, &c. from five to fifty per cent., which, by the Bill, was to take place before the reduction to five per cent. was to go into operation, viz. on the 4th inst. This inequitable and faithless manœuvre, of which any private citizen would have been ashamed, was calculated to ruin all those who, on the faith of the law of July last, had imported goods liable to the low duty, and many of whom had stored their goods under the Custom House locks, perhaps for months, waiting the operation of the new duty. By the delay of the repeal bill until the 4th inst., it so happens that remote importers get their goods released at five per cent. duty, whilst those in the neighborhood of the Government, where the new law was announced, have to pay fifty per cent. on the same kind of goods, and *which by the old law were subject only to forty five per cent!* Is this law? It *certainly* is not justice, but *may be* unconstitutional.

I next attempted to ascertain what was meant by a reduction of ten per cent. on the excess of over twenty per cent., to wit, on articles paying fifty per cent. Is it three per cent. at first, and the same amount afterwards biennially; or is it the per cent. for the first reduction, and then ten per cent. on the reduced excess every two years? It requires some casuistry to settle this point, altho' of little importance.

Again, I endeavored to make out the rate of duty on a yard of broadcloth, according to the new rate, for the next ten years. The Bill states that after the biennial reductions, &c. one half of the residue of the excess shall be deducted on the 1st December, 1841, and the other half thereof on the 30th June, 1842.

The bill also states, that *from and after* the date last aforesaid, the duties on goods, &c. shall be assessed *upon the value thereof at the Port where the same shall be entered.*

Now is it on the *foreign* or *home* valuation that the last half of the excess over twenty per cent., is to be calculated? From and after the 30th of June is the time for the last reduction, and from and after the same day is the new valuation!

But is it on the old duty, the reduction would stand thus, (supposing the biennial reductions to be 10):—

Duty on a yard of cloth costing abroad	$4 00
From and after 4th inst. until 31st December, 1833, at 50 per cent. is	$2 00
From 31st Dec., 1833, until 31st Dec., 1835, 10 per cent. off of the excess 3 per cent.	1 88
do. 1835, to do. 1837, do. do. -	1 76
do. 1837, to do. 1839, do. do. -	1 64
do. 1839, to do. 1841, do. do. -	1 52
do. 1841, to June 30, 1842, ½ per cent. excess, - - - - -	1 16
do. 1842, to June 30, ½ do. which leaves the duty at that time 20 per cent., -	80

But, if on the last mentioned day, *the home* valuation either case, however, the 20 per cent. on the home valuation after the 30th June, 1842, would make the duty greater than in the year preceding: thus, 20 per cent. on a six dollar cloth would be $1 20 cts., equal to 30 *per cent.* on the foreign cost!

This calculation is on one article only, but when we find the same inexplicable *reduction* appertaining to Iron, and many other articles, it cannot but remind us of

'——what a tangled web we weave,
When first we practice to deceive.'

But, I would not accuse so patriotic and honorable a man as Henry Clay of deception. He has been himself deceived. His generous but romantic love of mutual concession has produced this *balance of errors.* At the moment when he was reluctantly giving up the principle of protection, the good genius of the American Manufacturers, saved their system from the threatened ruin. At the lowest point of contraction, their protection was expanded like water, at the moment of congelation, and Mr. Clay discovered that the adjustments of a Tariff, which should be the work of a Board of Trade for a year, was too much even for him.

Comparative Wealth of England and France.—Cultivated land in France, 27,440 square leagues; ditto in England, 13,396 ditto; yet the gross produce of England is one-seventh more than France, and net produce double. Agricultural population in England, one-third of the whole population; in France they form two-thirds. In England, 7,511,682 farmers, husbandmen, and laborers, cultivate 21,000,000 acres, and produce annually a net income of £107,246,000; while, in France, 19,621,000 persons, cultivating 41,000,000, can only produce an income of £57,778,120. Hence the superproductiveness of the soil of England. Its superiority, however, may be attributed in some degree to the manner in which property is divided in France. Number of proprietors in England and Scotland in 1816 was 589,384; add one-third more for Ireland, which, at five members to one family, give 4,000,000 persons, or one-fifth of the whole population, but in France in 1818 there were 4,833,000 land owners, which, at five members to one family, gave 20,000,000 persons, or four-fifths of the population. Number of proprietors in France under 52s. annual value, is three millions and a half. Hence, in England, one half of the population is employed in commerce; in France, only one-fifth. This superiority in England almost incalculable, when we take into calculation the extensive use of machinery.—*M. Regney, from the Revue Encyclopedique.*

Hamilton's Patent Sawing and Boring Machine—We have experienced much gratification in examining this useful labor saving machine; and we are perfectly satisfied that it is destined to be of great public utility, in cheapening the price of those articles which are in use by all classes of society; and will, at the same time, be a source of great profit to the ingenious mechanic who has invented it. We have no means of ascertaining the precise amount of labor and expense which this machine will save, but we venture to hazard the opinion that a man and two apprentices will accomplish more in *twelve* hours than *forty* experienced journeymen can accomplish, at the same work, in the same period of time. It is, withal, one of those inventions which requires no extraneous power to bring it into immediate usefulness. The inventor has commenced working it daily, and, in a store room, adjoining the machine, he offers for sale its produce, at from thirty to fifty per cent. less than the market price. The simple fact, and the certainty, that the work is, in all its parts, more perfect than that manufactured by hand, has produced a demand more than equal to the supply.

The machine is admirably well adapted to any sort of sawing that is usually done by hand or cross-cut sawing. Tenants, mitre-joints, &c. are cut with the greatest precision. In all sorts of pannel work and small framing it will be very useful. It is peculiarly adapted to sawing regular and excentric circles, such as felloes, for wheels, chair tops, backs, legs, and backs, and circular blocks, for arches; and it saws chair tops and seats with great accuracy, with a bevil. Each segment of a wheel is cut in its proper length and proper inclination to the joint—the holes are bored for the dowels for the spokes, and the hubs are bored on a principle entirely new, making every spoke stand with the utmost exactness from the centre to the extreme of the circle. The machine is perfectly simple in its construction, not liable to get out of repair, and easy to manage and understand. A few hours' assistance with it will enable any one, whether black or otherwise, to operate on it as well as [illegible] only six feet square and is propelled by [illegible] power.

A part of the principle of the same machine is applied to a small portable frame, and used for sawing wood for the fire with astonishing rapidity.—*N. Y. Courier.*

LAW CASE—ILLEGAL FEES.

Levi Ellmaker vs. *John Harrison, late Recorder of Deeds.*

The above action was originally instituted before Alderman Badger, in the year 1821, to recover the amount of the penalty ($50) given by the Act of Assembly for the taking of illegal fees.

It appears that the plaintiff, in July, 1821, requested from the defendant, then Recorder of Deeds for the City and County of Philadelphia, a certificate of, and his seal to, a copy of a record in his office. The certificate was delivered to plaintiff, and the sum of fifty cents was demanded for the same, viz: 37½ cents for certificate and seal, and 12½ cents for a search. Plaintiff refused payment of the 50 cents, and offered 37½ cents, the fee designated by the Act of Assembly to be charged for a certificate and seal.

The Recorder, however, insisting on the charge, plaintiff paid the sum demanded, at the same time giving notice that suit would be brought to recover the amount of the penalty.

Alderman Badger gave judgment for the plaintiff. Defendant appealed, and the cause being argued before Judge King, judgment was again given for the plaintiff. Defendant then took out a writ of error to the Supreme Court, where the case was finally argued before the Court in Bank on the 25th of January last.

The action being founded on the 18th section of the Act of March, 1814, commonly called the Fee Bill Act, Pardon's Digest, p. p. 309, 10, the only question was, whether the Recorder can charge 37½ cents for certificate and seal to a record, and 12½ cents in addition thereto for a search for such record, the Act expressly providing that the fee of 12½ cents shall only be charged 'when no other service is performed for which fees are given.'

The opinion of the Supreme Court was delivered by his Honor, Judge Huston, who, commencing by saying that 'the case was too plain to admit of argument,' confirmed the decisions of Judge King and Alderman Badger.

Much credit is due to Mr. Ellmaker for his steady perseverance in this matter. Complaints are constantly heard of the illegal fees charged by our public officers, but few have the courage to resist the imposition.

In this case, no improper motive is attributed to the Recorder, the charge having been always made by his predecessors in office, and believed by him to be correct, and the object of Mr. Ellmaker being solely to obtain a legal decision on the point, he deriving no benefit from the amount of the penalty.

The cause was argued in the Common Pleas, and also in the Supreme Court, by S. J. Henderson, Esq. for the plaintiff, and Josiah Randall, Esq. for the defendant.

United States Senate.—The Senate Board, for the twenty-third Congress, is now full, with the exception of two members, viz. one from Pennsylvania, and one from Tennessee. The figures opposite the names denote the years when the respective terms of service of the members will expire.

Maine.		*North Carolina.*	
Peleg Sprague.	1835	Bed Brown	1835
Samuel Bell	1835	†John C. Calhoun(c)	1835
Isaac Hill	1837	Stephen D. Mills	1837
Massachusetts.		*Georgia.*	
Nathaniel Silsbee	1835	George M. Troup	1835
*Daniel Webster	1839	John Forsyth	1837
Rhode Island.		*Kentucky.*	
Nehem. R. Knight	1835	George M. Bibb	1835
*Asher Robbins	1839	Henry Clay	1837
Connecticut.		*Tennessee.*	
Gideon Tomlinson	1837	Hugh L. White	1835
†Nathan Smith	1839	One vacancy,	—
Vermont.		*Ohio.*	
Samuel Prentiss	1837	Thomas Ewing	1837
†Zephaniah Swift	1839	†Thomas Morris	1839
New York.		*Louisiana.*	
†Silas Wright (a)	1837	G. A. Waggaman	1835
†N. P. Tallmadge	1839	Josiah S. Johnston	1833
New Jersey.		*Indiana.*	
T. Frelinghuysen	1835	William Hendricks	1837
†Sam'l L. Southard	1839	*John Tipton	1839
Pennsylvania.		*Mississippi.*	
William Wilkins	1837	Geo. Poindexter	1835
One Vacancy	——	†John Black	1839
Delaware.		*Illinois.*	
John M. Clayton	1835	John M. Robinson	1835
*Arnold Naudain	1839	Elias K. Kane	1837
Maryland.		*Alabama.*	
Ezek'l F. Chambers	1837	William R. King	1835
†Joseph Kent	1839	Gabriel Moore	1837
Virginia.		*Missouri.*	
†Wm. C. Rives (b)	1835	Alex. Bucknor	1837
*John Tyler	1839	*Thos. H. Benton	1839

* Re-elected. † New members!

(a) In place of Mr. Marcy, resigned. (b) In place of Mr. Tazewell, resigned. (c) In place of General Hayne, resigned.—*New York Journal of Commerce.*

The Seasons.—We are not a little surprised that the *Editor* of the *Transcript*, in his paper of Friday evening, should fall into the error of supposing that *Spring* commences on the 1*st of March*. This is not the fact. The *Zodiac* is divided into twelve parts, which correspond to the twelve months of the year, or twelve revolutions of the moon, in these divisions of the zodiac certain collections of stars are comprehended, which are thence called constellations. They are also termed signs, for the reason that, when the sun approached them, or was in them, they indicated the SEASON of the year. The first divisions of the Zodiac are Aries, Taurus, and Gemini, in which the sun remains from the 21*st March* to the 21st June. This is the SEASON of SPRING or of *reproduction*. The sun enters Aries during the 21st of March, the exact time of which is easily calculated. Although the sun enters the *sign* on this day, it does not enter the *constellation* until a month later; yet on its entering the sign, the season of spring commences as it did hundreds of years before we were born.—*Boston Atlas.*

United States' Bank.—Among the favorable indications, in regard to the management and future prospects of this institution, it is not the least remarkable, that Mr. Clayton, of Georgia, who moved last year for an enquiry into its concerns, and who was numbered among its warmest opponents, has, at the late Session, expressed a different opinion, the result of fuller Evidence and more accurate investigation of the subject. This avowal does great credit to Mr. Clayton, to whom we were always disposed to award the praise of sincerity, though we believed him mistaken and misled.—*U. S. Gaz.*

New Counterfeit.—United States Branch Bank at Nashville, $10, letter, C., No. 501, Vignette, Eagle, the upper face on the die on the left hand imperfect, the names of Josiah Nichol and of A. Vanwyck, both on the face and in the endorsement written finer than in the genuine, general appearance good, paper fine, but of a light color.—*Nashville Gazette.*

In the House of Representatives, on Friday, Mr. Scott, from the committee to whom was referred the address from the Senate, for the removal of John Wallace from the office of Justice of the Peace, reported the same without amendment.

PITTSBURGH GAZETTE.

FRIDAY MORNING, MARCH 15, 1833.

THE EFFECTS OF THE TARIFF.—A slight inspection of the article, from the Boston Courier, must satisfy every intelligent mind that the establishment of manufactures in New England exercises a beneficial influence upon the agriculture of Pennsylvania.—By this statement, it appears that almost two millions of dollars worth of flour, alone, were imported into the single port of Boston, besides more than a million bushels of corn and other grain.

Mr. JOSEPH TRENCH, with his *London Botanic Soap*, is now here, as will be perceived by an advertisement in another column. The merits of this article, as a Renovator of soiled dresses and clothing, is so well known, as to require no puffing.

FIRE.—On Monday evening last, about six o'clock, a fire broke out in the house of Mr. Ashby, tailor, near the corner of Market and Second streets. The buildings being in that part mostly very old frames, great apprehensions were entertained that a greater portion of them would be consumed.—The active and well directed exertions of our fire companies soon arrested the progress of the flames. Three or four frame buildings, occupied by Messrs. Ashby, Ward, and Vashon, were destroyed.

J. B. VASHON, whose shop was destroyed by the fire on Monday evening, has requested us to state that he now attends to his business at his dwelling house, No. 57 Third street, between Market and Ferry streets.

THE STATESMAN.—Some time since we determined not again to notice the editor of this paper, and, for several months, have persevered in this course, and had hoped that we would not again be tempted to mention his name in our columns. We now, however, discover that we cannot remain always, and inflexibly silent, in relation to him. Whether he is mortified by our contemptuous treatment of him, and determined to force us to notice him—or whether he presumes, from the course which we have so long pursued, that we will not notice any mis-statements which he may make, however bold and unfounded they may be, we know not. Certain it is, however, that, in his last paper, he has displayed more than ordinary boldness and disregard of the truth.—In noticing our remarks about the late tariff bill, he says, 'Mr. Craig seems to have *changed* his opinion of Mr. Clay's bill.'—How does he prove this change of opinion? In our last paper we had the following three sentences in our editorial column.

'The bill, as passed, is generally spoken of as Mr. Clay's bill, and yet there are several very material differences between them. *The bill, as passed, bad as it is, is decidedly better than that which Mr. Clay proposed.* In canvasing Mr. Clay's [illegible] Our neighbor, with characteristic fairness and regard for truth, takes up this paragraph, omits the middle sentence—which we have italicised, and publishes the first and third sentences. Such is the candor of Mr. Butler. Our meaning was plain enough. Mr. Clay had reported a bill which was very objectionable in many respects. One of these objections was, that it 'prospectively imposed a duty of *twenty per cent. ad valorem* on Teas, Coffee, and many other articles which have become necessaries of life—which we do not produce—which are now admitted duty free, and which Mr. Clay himself, eight months ago, contended should be admitted duty free. Such was one provision of Mr. Clay's bill, and this showed how far he was willing to go, to favor the South. This was Mr. Clay's own *project*—by this he should be tried, and by this stand or fall. The bill as pssed is bad, but the bill proposed by Mr. Clay was still worse.—A few of the odious features in his bill were stricken out by the Committee, and now we say that, in canvassing Mr. Clay's merits, we should try him by his own bill, and not by the bill as amended. His own bill shows how far *he* was willing to go, and to *that length* a majority of the Committee in the Senate would *not* go. Mr. Butler, however, asks who proposed and carried the amendments? They were proposed and carried in Committee, and the Committee only knows who suggested them. If Mr. Clay suggested them, which we do not believe, he did it, no doubt, because he found a majority of the Committee opposed to his bill.

MR. CLAY AND THE TARIFF.—Our readers will all, probably, recollect the bitterness displayed by this gentleman to our Senator, Judge Wilkins, in July last because he assented to the provisions of the tariff of 1832. Mr. Clay was *then* very wroth at Judge Wilkins because he assented to the reductions in the tariff of 1832—*now*, he himself advocates a still further reduction. *Then* he thought that bill a sacrifice of the manufacturers and laborers—*now* he intends for a still more destructive sacrifice of those persons.

We ask now—was Mr. Clay sincere in July, 1832, and was he sincere in March, 1833? If the bill of 1833 reduced the duties too much, can a further reduction make that bill any better? If Mr. Clay was right in *opposing* the reduction of protection to the standard of the tariff of 1833, can he be right in *advocating* a still farther reduction? Is it any evidence of the honesty and excellence of the new tariff, that there was but *one* vote against it from the four anti tariff staes of Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, and Georgia?

Is it any evidence of the correctness of that bill, that Connecticut, Rhode Island, Massachusetts, New Jersey, and Delaware gave, in the House of Representatives, unanimous vote *against* it? *Credat Judæus Apella.*

STATE SENATOR.—On Tuesday last, our Legislature again assembled, in Convention, to choose a successor to Mr. Dallas.—It is not probable that they succeeded in their attempt.

MR. CLAY'S LAND BILL.—In the last Statesman, the editor asks 'Why does the Gazette *overlook and pass by in silence* Mr. Clay's Land Bill?' In reply, we will say that what is here interrogatively asserted is not true. We have noticed Mr. Clay's Land bill, frequently, and we regret assincerely as Mr. Butler can do, that it was not approved by the President. During the former Session of Congress, we frequently noticed this bill, and also during the late Session. We will not tire our readers by enumerating all our notices, but will merely mention that, on the first of February last, we gave *an extract from Mr. Clay's speech*, explaining the purport of this bill, the vote in the Senate on its passage, and a short editorial remark, showing its advantages to this state. On the 26th of February, we published the Resolutions of the Pennsylvania Legislature in favor of this bill—and on the 8th inst. our paper contained two different notices of it. If we have not noticed it often enough, it arose from a want of judgment, and not from any fear that Mr. Clay would get too much credit. We like to give our readers variety, a little of every thing, and we are not disposed to imitate the example of our neighbor, who, in his last paper, dosed his readers with no less than eleven articles about Mr. Clay and his bills—indeed, if we count the tariff bill as his, it makes up the round dozen.

That portion of the annexed article which is in Roman letter, composes the Tariff bill as proposed by Mr. Clay. Those parts which are in brackets were stricken out, and those in Italics were added, by the Committee.

THE TARIFF BILL.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That upon and after the 30th day of December, 1833, in all cases, where duties are imposed on foreign imports, by the act of July 14, 1832, entitled 'an act to alter and amend the several acts imposing duties on imports,' or by any other act, shall exceed 20 per centum on the value thereof, one-tenth part of such excess shall be deducted; from and after the 30th day of September, 1835, another tenth part thereof shall be deducted; and from and after the 30th day of September, 1837, another tenth part thereof shall be deducted: from and after the 30th day of September, 1839, another tenth part thereof shall be deducted; and from and after the 30th day of September, 1841, one half of the residue of such excess shall be deducted; and from and after the 30th day of September, 1842, the other half shall be deducted.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That so much of the second section of the act of the 14th of July aforesaid, as fixes the rate of duty on all milled and fulled cloth, known by the name of plains, kerseys, or Kendal cottons, of which wool is only the material, the value whereof does not exceed 35 cents a square yard, at 5 per cent. ad valorem, shall be, and the same is hereby repealed. And the said articles shall be subject to the same duty of 50 per centum as is provided by the said second section for other manufactures of wool, which duty shall be liable to the same reductions as are prescribed by the first section of this act.

Sec 3. And be it further enacted, That until the 30th day of September, 1842, the duties imposed by existing laws, as modified by this act, shall remain, and continue to be collected. [And from and after the day last aforesaid, all duties on imports shall be collected in ready money, or in such proportion of for the purpose of collecting such revenue shall be necessary to an economical [illegible] their value, the government, and, for that end to be entitled equal upon all articles and 30th September, which are not, by this or otherwise directed by to entry subsequent and 30th day of September, 1842, free of duty, shall be at the rate of 20 per law from and and from and after that day, all ber, 1842, allowed by law, in the payment of duties, cent. are, and hereby are abolished—*Provided*, creasing herein contained, shall be construed to prevent the passage of any law in the event of war with any foreign power, for imposing such duties as may be deemed [illegible] by Congress necessary to the prosecution of such war. *And from and after the day last aforesaid, all duties shall be collected in ready money, and no credits now allowed by law, to the payment of duties, shall be, and hereby are, abolished, and such duties shall be laid for the purpose of raising such revenue as may be necessary to an economical administration of the government; and from and after the day last aforesaid, the duties required to be paid by law on goods, wares, and merchandise, shall be assessed upon the value thereof at the port where the same shall be entered, under such regulations as may be prescribed by law.*

Sec. 4. And be it further enacted, That in addition to the articles now exempted by the existing laws from the payment of duties, the following articles, imported from and after the 30th day of September, 1833, and until the 30th day of September, 1842, shall also be admitted to entry, free from duty, to wit: bleached and unbleached linens, *table linens, linen napkins, and linen cambrics*, manufactures of silk, or of which silk shall be the component material of chief value, coming from this side of the cape of Good Hope, *excepting sewing silk*, and worsted stuff, goods, shawls, and other manufactures of silk and worsted.

Sec. 5. And be it further enacted, that from and after the said 30th day of September, 1842, the following articles shall be admitted to entry, free from duty, to wit: [unmanufactured cotton] indigo, quicksilver, *sulphur, crude salt petre, steel, grind stones, refined borax, emery*, opium, tin in plates or sheets, gum arabic, gum senegal, lac dye, madders, madder root, nuts and berries used in dyeing, saffron, tumeric, woad or pastel, aloes, ambergris, Burgundy pitch, cochineal, camomile flowers, coriander seed, catsup, chalk, coculus indicus, horn plate for lanterns, ox horns, other horns and tips, India rubber, unmanufactured ivory, juniper berries, musk, nuts of all kinds, oil of juniper, unmanufactured rattans and reeds, tortoise shell, tin foil, shellac, all vegetables used principally in dyeing and composing dyes, wold and all articles employed chiefly for dyeing, except *alum, copperas*, bichromate of potash, prussiate of potash, chromate of potash, and nitrate of lead, aqua fortis, and tartaric acids, [and all other dyeing drugs and materials for composing dyes,] and *all imports on which the first section of this act may operate, and all articles now admitted to entry, free from duty, or paying a less rate of duty than 20 per centum ad valorem, before the said 30th day of September, 1842, from and after that day may be admitted to entry subject to such duty not exceeding 20 per centum ad valorem, as shall be provided for by law.*

Sec. 6. And be it further enacted, That so much of the act of the 14th of July, 1832, or of any other act, as is inconsistent with this act, shall be, and the same is hereby repealed. *Provided*, That nothing herein contained shall be so construed as to prevent the passage, prior, or subsequent to the 30th day of September, 1842, of any act or acts, from time to time, that may be necessary to detect, prevent, or punish evasions of the duties on imports imposed by law; *nor to prevent the passage of any act prior to the 30th day of September, 1842, in the contingency either of excess, or deficiency of the revenue, altering the rate of duties on articles which by the aforesaid act of 14th day of July, 1832, are subject to a less rate of duty than 20 per centum ad valorem, in such manner as not to exceed that rate, and so to adjust the revenue to either of the said contingencies.*

PENNSYLVANIA LEGISLATURE.

House of Representatives, March 7.—The bill to establish the Merchants' & Manufacturers' Bank of Pittsburgh, came up on third reading, and was passed—yeas 65; nays 24.

Appointment by the Canal Commissioners.—Andrew Boggs, Esq., to be Weighmaster at the Weigh Lock, at Pittsburgh.

MARRIED,

On the 6th inst., by the Rev. J. F. Halsey, Mr. Wm. REED, recently of the Western Theological Seminary, to Miss HARRIET WELLS, of Allegheny—Missionaries of the W. F. M. Society, to the northern part of Hindostan.

On the 4th inst., by M. B. Lowrie, Esq., Mr. THOMAS MARTIN to Mrs. CHARLOTTE BAKER.

On the 5th inst., by the same, Mr. WILLIAM M'CUTCHEON to Miss MARY HUNTER.

On the 6th inst., by the same, Mr. JAMES BULLOCK to Miss MARY MORGAN.

On the 11th inst., by the same, Mr. WILLIAM BROOKS to Miss MARY BROWN.

On Tuesday, the 5th inst., by the Rev. Mr. Prestley, Mr. ROBERT FAWCETT, of East Liverpool, Ohio, to Miss CLARENDA MARKS, of Robinson township, Allegheny county, Pa.

DIED,

On Wednesday, the 27th ult., in this city, of Pulmonary Consumption, preceded by general Dropsy, after an illness of three months' continuance, which he bore with singular patience and fortitude—in the full possession of all his faculties, and in the hope of that rest which the Redeemer hath purchased for all that believe and are penitent, JOHN HOGE WAUGH, Esq., formerly, a practising Attorney, of this Bar, where it was conceded, by all, that his talents were of a very high order.

Miss Austen's New Novel.

SENSE AND SENSIBILITY—a Novel—by Miss Austen, Author of 'Pride and Prejudice,' 'Emma,' &c. &c., in two vols.

HISTORY OF IRELAND, from the Anglo-Norman Invasion, till the Union of the country with Great Britain: by W. C. Taylor, Esq., with additions, by Wm. Sampson, Esq., in 2 vols.

Just received and for sale by
JOHN I. KAY & Co.,
No. 44 Market street, opposite Bank of Pittsburgh.
March 15—3t

JUST received, per Steam Boat Navarino, and for sale by JAMES IRWIN, corner of Market and Water streets:
100 barrels of Molasses.
ALSO, IN STORE,
5 tons Scorched Salts.
March 15, 1833—tf

THE Pittsburgh Philosophical Society will meet on Monday evening next, in the University buildings, at 7 o'clock, to take into consideration the expediency of continuing or discontinuing the existence of the society.
ROB'T PETER,
March 15. *Recording Sec'y.*

Tanners' Scraps Wanted.

FOR which the cash will be paid on delivery at the subscriber's Drug Warehouse, corner of Sixth and Wood streets.
B. A. FAHNESTOCK.
March 15—3t

[illegible]d Tobacco.

Kentucky Segars.—Per steamer Juniata, on consignment, 2 boxes D. Spawlding and P. Spaulding's Manufactured Kentucky SEGARS; and a few kegs do. do. do. do. do. TOBACCO.
H. BAIRD, HUTCHISON & LEDLIE.
March 15—1mo.

CITY DISPENSARY,

Physicians' Prescription, and FAMILY MEDICINE STORE,
S. E. corner of the Diamond and Market streets,
PITTSBURGH.

THE Subscribers respectfully inform the citizens of Pittsburgh and vicinity, that the above establishment is now in complete operation.

Physicians' Prescriptions and Family Medicines will be carefully prepared, and put up with accuracy and despatch, at all hours, day and night.

The subscribers flatter themselves, from their knowledge in the Prescription and Apothecary Business, that they will be enabled to render general satisfaction. Their medicines [illegible] selected with great care, [illegible] have been selected with great care, and will at all times be subject to the inspection of the Physicians of the city.
J. B. COCHRAN,
THOMAS MILLER,
Acting Partner of the late firm of Thompson & Miller.

N. B.—The Dispensary will be accessible on Sundays. March 15—tf

LONDON BOTANIC,
OR
VEGETABLE OIL SOAP,

AND also, the *Imperial Renovator*; or the general restoratives of *Ladies' Dress and Gentlemen's Clothing*, of every description of color or quality, without the least injury to either. The above composition, so justly celebrated in Europe, and also in the principal cities and towns in the U. States; the former, the Vegetable Oil, for its superior quality in extracting oil, or grease of any kind, also, paint, tar, &c. from gentlemen's clothing, and woollen cloth and carpeting of every description, restoring the same to their former condition, without doing the least injury to either quality or color. And is eminently useful to sea-faring men and travelers, it possessing the singular quality of washing as well in spring or sea water, as well as any other soap can do in rain water.

And the latter, the Imperial Renovator, for its extraordinary qualities in extracting spots or stains caused by grease, oil, or soil of any kind, from Silks, Satins, Merinos, Canton crapes, Bombazines, and Ladies' Dresses, and woollen cloths of every description, restoring the same to their former condition, without doing the least injury to either gloss, color or quality, let the same be whatever it may, and in most cases, in a very few minutes too, without the aid of any kind of liquid, or any thing else; and may be left upon silks or wollens of the most delicate colors, for whole months together, with the greatest safety; and is now most respectfully offered at wholesale or retail, for a few days only, at GRIFFITH'S HOTEL, Wood St.

He respectfully invites the ladies who may wish to obtain any of the above articles, to satisfy themselves of the benefits to be derived from them, to send their address to him, and he will, with promptitude and pleasure, wait upon them at their houses, in order to convince them of the invaluable qualities of those articles, and to furnish them, if required.—And the most satisfactory proofs given that the practice of sending fine dresses, on account of such stains, to the dyer's, may be dispensed with. It may be had [illegible] times by wholesale at the subscriber's.

☞A very liberal allowance will be made to one person in each town who may purchase to sell again.

☞None will be left for sale on commission.
J. TRENCH,
Inventor and Manufacturer,
248, Greenwich street, and 25, John st. N. York.
March 15—tf

For Sale or Rent,

THE Dwelling House of the late M. S. Mason, pleasantly situated opposite the country residence of Charles Brewer, and contiguous to that of the Hon. H. Denny. If not sold prior to the first of April, it will be for rent.

ALSO, FOR RENT—The Store and Cellar in Market street, occupied by James Alexander, and next to Wm. M'Knight. For terms, apply to James Riddle, or
RIDDLE, FORSYTH & Co.
March 15—3t

FEMALE SCHOOL.

MISS MILROY proposes commencing a School for Young Ladies, on the 1st of April, in Rodgers' Row, Alleghenytown. From her experience in teaching, she hopes to give satisfaction to parents who commit the education of their daughters to her. The morals and religious instruction of her pupils will be no less an object of solicitude with her than their progress in every branch of study.

Reading and Writing,	$2
With Arithmetic,	
These, with English Grammar and	6 00
Geography,	6 00
With Rhetoric, Composition	6 00
Astronomy,	8 00
Drawing,	
French,	
Music,	

[illegible], Pittsburgh.
[illegible]ACKSTOCK, Alleghenytown.
References: [illegible] March 1, 1833.—t1A.

FOR RENT.

THE Dwelling House lately occupied by O. Ormsby, Esq., deceased, in St. Clair township, nearly opposite Pittsburgh, together with the buildings and gardens appurtenant. Possession will be given immediately.

Also—A Commodious Dwelling House, on the south side of the Monongahela river, above Birmingham, belonging to the Estate of O. Ormsby; together with sufficient ground for a Garden, on which there are a number of excellent fruit trees.

Apply to
CHARLES S. BRADFORD, *or*
HENRY M. WATTS.
Dec. 25—tf

STENOGRAPHIC LECTURES.

THE Subscriber, late of the city of Philadelphia, respectfully informs the citizens of Pittsburgh, that he will, by special request, give a course of Practical Stenographic Instructions, at an appropriate room, in Irwin's Row, corner of Diamond and Market street, to commence as soon as a respectable class shall be formed, and continue two weeks, and no more. From *five* to *ten* lessons, of an hour each, are sufficient to give a complete and satisfactory knowledge of the art of *short hand*, by which language may be recorded in a style both beautiful and legible as it falls from the lips of a public speaker.

The success with which the subscriber has taught this art in the principal Colleges, Cities, and Town of the United States, and with which he has reported in Congress and other legislative bodies of the Union, together with the fact of his published system having passed through *fifteen editions*, to the almost total disappearance of every other [illegible] country, will supersede the necessity of commendation. (See late Edinburgh Encyclopedia) by calling on the subscriber at his [illegible]burgh (Griffith's,) or at the Bookstore of [illegible]. Genteel rooms will be provided for Ladies, or select classes of Gentlemen, who may not find it convenient to attend at the regular hour, or at the general lecture room.
MARCUS T. C. GOULD.

TERMS.

☞Private lessons, or in small select Classes a full course, $10.—In public Class, $5.
March 8, 1833.

For Sale,

DRAFTS on Wheeling, Cincinnati, and Louisville, at par, payable at sight.
GEORGE A. COOK,
Exchange Broker, No. 48, Wood street, Pittsburgh. March 12.

Wanted,

SEVERAL Sums of Money on Mortgages of good property in the City of Pittsburgh. Persons wishing to invest, will please apply to
GEORGE A. COOK,
Exchange Broker, Pittsburgh.
March 12, 1833.

VALUABLE PROPERTY FOR SALE.

A NUMBER of valuable BUILDING LOTS situated in the Northern Liberties of Pittsburgh, adjoining and near the Canal Basin. [illegible] offered for sale. These lots belong to the estate of the late James S. Stevenson, Esq., deceased, are very eligibly situated for business, and will be sold on very accommodating terms. Apply to
CHARLES AVERY,
JOHN M. SNOWDEN,
JOHN THAW,
Executors of James S. Stevenson, deceased.
January 22, 1833.—wtf

NOTICE! NOTICE!! NOTICE!!!

THE MANUAL LABOR ACADEMY—*Zelienople*—under the care of the *West Pennsylvania Lyceum*, will open on the first day of *March next*—The Rev. Henry H. Hays, late Chaplain in the U. S. Navy, having accepted his appointment of Principal of said Institution.
Pittsburgh, Feb. 15, 1833.

50 HHDS. New Orleans SUGAR;
75 bbls. " MOLASSES;
10 bbls. " RUM;
23 bbls. LOAF SUGAR;
6 tierces RICE;
Just received by Steam Boat Fame, and for sale by JOHN D. DAVIS & Co.,
March 1—6t *No. 38 Water street.*

FOR RENT,

THE HOTEL in the Northern Liberties of Pittsburgh, now occupied by Mr. Samuel Mackey. Possession will be given on the first of April next.

☞Apply to H. M. WATTS,
At his Office, in the Diamond, Pittsburgh.
Jan. 8, 1833.—tf

TO LET,

A Spacious Cellar, conveniently situated on the bank of the Monongahela, in Wood's row, near the Boat Landings. In this cellar may be salted 2 to 3 hundred thousand weight of Pork. With the cellar, will also be let a Brick Smoke House, with complete and safe apparatus, in which 80,000 lbs. of Bacon can be hung at one time. Apply at No. 6, in the Diamond, to
ROBERT PATTERSON, *Ag't.*
Pittsburgh, Dec. 14, 1832.—wtf.

A. W. FOSTER,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

HAS removed to the Diamond, west of the Court House, and next door to the office of the 'Pittsburgh Gazette.'
April 3, 1832.—w1y

NOTICE.

THE Stockholders in the *Pittsburgh Turnpike Road Company*,' will take notice that an election will be held, on Monday, the 8th of April next, at the house of John Collins, for the purpose of electing one President, one Treasurer, and five Managers, for the ensuing year. JAMES HARRIOTT, *Secretary.*
March 8.—t8A.

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the estate of DAVID PEARSON, late of St. Clair township, Allegheny county, deceased, are hereby notified to come forward and pay their dues, and all persons having claims against the estate, are requested to present them, properly authenticated, according to law.
NATHANIEL P. PEARSON,
March 8, 1833.—3t* *Administrator.*

I. R. SMITH & [illegible] keep constantly on hand a general assortment of
HARDWARE,
HAVING associated WM. [illegible] with them, the business will hereafter be conducted under the firm of I. R. SMITH & Co., at the old stand, and MANUFACTURED ARTICLES; will be kept constantly on hand, and sold at the same favorable terms as heretofore.

ALL persons indebted to WM. BAGALEY & Co. will settle the accounts with I. R. Smith & Co.
WM. BAGALEY & Co.
January 2, 1833.

I. R. SMITH has removed to Baltimore, and has connected himself in business there with Nathan M. Chafee, under the firm of CHAFEE & SMITH, Wholesale Grocers, corner N. Howard and Saratoga streets, Baltimore. I. R. Smith solicits the continuation of favors received from his Western friends.
CHAFEE & SMITH, *Baltimore.*
WM. BAGALEY & Co., *Pittsburgh.*
January 4—w3mo.

THE WESTERN FEMALE COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE

UNDER the Superintendance of *William B. Lacey, D. D.*, is prepared for the reception of Pupils at any time.

The design of the Institute is to impart an accurate and thorough knowledge of all the solid and polite branches of female education; and, having engaged teachers of distinguished learning and accomplishments, the President hopes to fulfil the design.

The expense of board and tuition, in the Institute, will vary, according to the branches taught, from $120 to $200 per annum.

Of the qualifications of Dr. *Aikin*, who is employed as a teacher of the Natural Sciences, the learned and well known Prof. Eaton thus speaks: 'If you want a pretty good practical mathematician, one of the best botanists in America, an experimental chemist, of the first order, a very superior Geologist, Mineralogist, and Zoologist, you have him in Dr. *William Aikin*.'

For the practical results of the Institute, so far as time has afforded an opportunity for their development, Dr. Lacey respectfully refers to the following communication:

Mr. Craig—Permit us, sir, through your columns, to convey to the public an expression of the high gratification afforded by a recent visit to the 'Western Female Collegiate Institute,' under the charge of the Rev. William B. Lacey, and opened for the reception of pupils about six months ago.

We attended, on the 22d ult., the first examination of the Students, and deem it an act of justice to the learned and indefatigable gentleman at the head of the Institution, as well as important to western parents, that there should be given a public and responsible assurance of the high promise The Yew Seminary.

Moral, Mental, ...dies were examined in Rhetoric, and Belles Lettres, ...ural Philosophy, Criticism, Globes, Arithmetic, the Use ... the use of the other studies, essential to a polite ...guage, and cation. In all, and by all, great read... edu- proficiency were exhibited. In the French ... guage, the peculiar advantage of learning its accent and idiom from a lady, who had herself acquired a knowledge of it in early youth, under the most favorable auspices, was evident from the accuracy and distinctness of the pronunciation of her pupils.

In mental improvement, every facility which deep acquirement and a most happy mode of imparting instruction can bestow, is here offered to the Student, and in the refined and winning elegancies of female deportment, an example is constantly presented, which cannot fail to attract, and impress itself lastingly upon those within its influence.

Indeed, we know of no advantage peculiarly de... of the kind, which this ...ities not seem to possess.

So wh... Respectfully, sir, your most ob't serv'ts,
So w... GEORGE UPFOLD, D. D.
EDWARD Y. BUCHANAN,
CHARLES SHALER,
T. B. DALLAS,
JAMES S. CRAFT,
O. METCALF,
J. K. M'NICKLE,
NATH'L RICHARDSON,
JOHN D. DAVIS,
WM. WADE.

March 12.—tf

TO RENT,

AND POSSESSION GIVEN FIRST OF APRIL,

THAT New Two Story Brick House, on one of the Lower Lots in Allegheny town, pleasantly situated on the bank of the Ohio river, containing 8 good rooms, and a garret; likewise a good kitchen and small dining room, in the cellar, along with which is one acre of first rate land, for garden and pleasure ground, on which are planted some first rate fruit trees, and shrubbery. For terms, apply to ANDREW KIRKWOOD, corner of Wood and Water streets, Pittsburgh.

Feb. 19—wtf

House and Lots for Sale.

THE House and Lot, situated in Allegheny-town, on the bank of the Ohio river, now in the occupation of Mr. T. Pears.

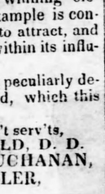
Also, a Lot of Ground, adjoining the above, 45 feet front, and extending back 400 feet, to the foot of Seminary Hill.

Also, four Building Lots, situated at the corner of Ross and Front streets. The terms will be accommodating: for further particulars, apply to Thomas P. Pears, in Allegheny-town, or to

BENJAMIN BAKEWELL,
Feb. 26.—3w Pittsburgh.

New Stourbridge Glass Works.

J. ROBINSON & SON,



GRATEFUL for the very liberal patronage they have heretofore received, beg leave to inform their friends and the public, that they have considerably reduced the prices of their Glass.—They still continue to manufacture all kinds of

FLINT GLASS WARE,

AT THEIR OLD STAND,

No. 10, Corner of Ross and Second streets,

where all orders in their line will meet with immediate attention.

A large and general assortment will be kept constantly on hand. Orders can be filled at the shortest notice.

N. B. Terms will be found as low as at any other manufactory in the western country.

Pittsburgh, March 8.—tf.

Havana Se... ...ars, &c.

15,000 WHITING, Cansio, and Roque Segars, all celebrated brands;
10 bags English Walnuts;
5 cases Citron;
20 boxes Scotch Herring. For sale by
CASSAT, HUTCHISON & LEDLIE.
March 8.—1m.

Bacon Hams, Lamp Oil, &c.

SUPERIOR BACON HAMS, for family use;
do. Winter strained OIL—for sale by
CASSAT, HUTCHISON, & LEDLIE,
March 8, 1833.—1m.

WE are requested to announce that THOMAS PERKINS is a candidate for overseer of the Poor at the ensuing election.

March 1, 1833—tE.

...tively ...sprin... ...It ...shall ...

...ROOMS S. F. Indigo;
...ls. No. 2 and 3, Mackerel;
March... Superfine Flour;
...ers' Oil;
F... Coffee.
CONSTANTLY ...SON & LEDLIE,
CASSAT, HUTCH...
March 8, 1833.

5000 LBS. COTTON YARN, 5 a 10;
600 lbs. Candlewick;
...rded Cotton;
... Yarn and Coverlet Yarn,
... Warps.
...EO. COCHRAN, of R'd,
No. 26 Wood street.

European & American Agency,

MORE PARTICULARLY WITH GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND.

THE undersigned intends, as usual, to leave Pittsburgh, Pa. on the first day of March, and sail from New York on the first day of April next, on a *Fourteenth Tour*, through Great Britain and Ireland, transacting every description of business, as a

GENERAL AGENT,

And will return to Pittsburgh, about the first of December, 1833.

Many years ago he made extensive arrangements, whereby money remittances could be made and received to and from upwards of five hundred cities and towns on the continent of Europe, viz: in France, Holland, Germany, Switzerland, Italy, &c. &c.

In England, Scotland, and Ireland, legacies and hereditary property recovered and received; lands, houses, and tenements sold; claims, debts, dues, demands, inheritances, and rents collected; estates managed; stocks and all kinds of reversionary property sold; dividends of bank annuities received; voting in the choice of assignees; receiving dividend and signing certificates; acting as commissioner in taking the acknowledgment of fines and recoveries; examining witnesses under commission; procuring all kinds of documents; comparing and cross comparing same, if necessary, and proving them in evidence, on trial; witnessing the execution of deeds and memorials thereof, so that they can be registered according to act of Parliament; making searches of all kinds in public offices; proving the identity and existence of Cestui que Vies, or lives of leases of lands; procuring and receiving the consignment of goods and vessels, &c. &c. &c.

If required, reference can be given in every part of the United States, and every information may be obtained, by post paid letters, addressed,

'JAMES STUART,
European Agent, Pittsburgh, Pa.'

Pittsburgh, Dec. 18, 1832.—tf.

E. HALE,

SURGEON DENTIST,

...S removed to the house lately occupied by ... street, Saml. P. Darlington, No. 71 in Fourth ... he will be ... to the corner of Wood st. where ... quire his pr... to wait upon those who may ... branches.

N. B.—For sale, ... services, in all its various ... so, J. White's Tooth ... Tooth Powder. Al...

March 10, 1832.—tf

Kensington Rol... Mill.

S. & R. LEONARD have ... with them A. M'N. SEMPLE.

...ness in future will be conducted under the ...ted LEONARD, SEMPLE & LEONARD; at ... above place, on the Monongahela River, above ... Fallston, Nov. 22, 1831.
Sake's Run.

The agency of W. H. Hays is discontinued.

LEONARD, SEMPLE & LEONARD intend making and constantly keeping on hand the following kinds of IRON, of the neatest and best quality, which they offer on accommodating terms:
1d. 2d. 3d. 4d. 5d. 6d. 8d. and 10d. Hoop,
Round and Square, from 1-4 in. to 3, in.
Nail, Chain, Deck, and Spike Rods,
Tire and Flat Iron,—all sizes.
Pittsburgh, may 21, 1829—tf.

NOTICE.

...Pike road to perform ... the estate of James ... here accomplished by a ...ship, deceas... the Bar... the Land ... on precise...

ALL persons indebted to ... Sample, Esq., late of Ross town...ship, deceased, are requested to *make payment* to the subscribers, and all creditors are requested to present their claims to the subscribers.

FOR SALE,

A TRACT OF LAND, situated on the Allegheny river and Pennsylvania canal, three miles above Pittsburgh, containing two hundred acres, one hundred of which are cleared and in good order, on which are a good barn and orchard.

The Docket of the deceased is placed in the hands of Thomas Sample, Esq. of Allegheny.

THOMAS SAMPLE, } *Ex'rs.*
WILLIAM SAMPLE, }

Feb. 28, 1832.—tf

NOTICE.

THE SUBSCRIBERS, having disposed o... their interest in the house of Riddle, Forsyth & Co. retired from the concern on the 7th instant. The transactions of the house are continued as heretofore under the firm of

RIDDLE, FORSYTH & CO.

Mr. Jacob Forsyth, late of Louisville, and Mr. Robert M. Riddle, of this city, succeed us in the active management of the concern, and will devote their whole attention to its business. We have entire confidence in the ability and disposition of our successors to promote the interest of their correspondents, and would therefore recommend them as deserving the continued support and favor of our friends.

JOHN S. RIDDLE,
JOHN D. BAIRD.

Pittsburgh, Jan. 18, 1831.

PUBLIC NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN That the Notes, Book Accounts, and all other property of Robert Patterson and J. H Lambdin, late Stationers and Paper Manufacturers, trading under the firm of R. Patterson & Lambdin, have been assigned to the subscribers this day, for the benefit of creditors.

HENRY HOLDSHIP,
C. ANSHUTZ,
MARTIN RAHM.

Pittsburgh, Sept. 22, 1823—tf

NOTICE.

THE CO-PARTNERSHIP heretofore existing under the firm of ... Gazzam, is this ... dissolved by mutual consent; those indebted are requested to make payment to A. H. Gazzam, who is authorised to settle the business of the firm, and those having claims will present the same to him for adjustment and payment.

JOHN TOWNE.

Mobile, may 15, 1831. [June 3.—tf.]

GLASS WARE.

BAKEWELLS AND ANDERSON inform their friends and the public, that they have made a reduction in the prices of their Glassware, and have now on hand a complete assortment of Plain, Cut, and Prest Glass of every description.

Also—Plain, Cut, and Prest Bureau Knobs, and a variety of Japan, Britannia, and Plated Castor Frames—received direct from the manufactories.

BAKEWELLS & ANDERSON.

Pittsburgh, Feb. 5, 1833.—3m.

FOR SALE,

A TRACT OF LAND, situate on Long Run, Versailles township, Allegheny county, containing about 149 acres and allowance, &c., part of which is cleared and having a Log Dwelling House, &c.

Also, A Small Tract of Land, on the Youghiogany river, containing about 25 acres, on which is a Small Dwelling House and Salt Well, &c.

Also, Two Small Lots of Ground, containing about 14 acres, on Long Run, adjoining Woods' Mill—principally cleared.

Also, A Lot of Ground, No. 84, in the Town of Birmingham.

☞Terms made known by the subscriber, at his office, in the Diamond, city of Pittsburgh.

SAMUEL GORMLY,
Administrator, &c. of the Estate of Robert
February 12, 1833.—8w

T... between ...ORE TO RENT.
had on the 1st ... occupied by H. P. Schwartz & Co., Book Sell... No. 42 Market Street, Feb. 19, 1833.—3t ... Possession can be ... to JOHN I. KAY ... ...et street.

TO LET,

THE two Three Story Brick Houses, near the South East corner of the Diamond, now occupied by Samuel Cooper and Henry Stafford.

ALSO,

Five Rooms over the Stores at the ... ner of the Diamond and Market street, suitable ... lawyers' offices. Enquire of

JAMES B. IRWIN.

December 28—tf

JOHN D. MAHON,

Attorney and Counsellor at Law,

FROM CARLISLE, Pa.

HAVING removed to Pittsburgh, will attend to the business of his Profession, in the several Courts of Allegheny and the adjacent Counties. ☞ Office, No. 44 Fourth street, near Market. Pittsburgh, Nov. 6.—tf

Machine Card Factory.

GEORGE FABER & SONS respectfully inform the public that they have in operation, at their factory, No. 116 Wood street, a number of Sticking Machines, which enable them to supply, with promptitude, to any extent, orders for Cards of every description—Cotton and Woollen Manufacturers, and Carding Machine builders, will be accommodated on reasonable terms, with a very superior quality, equal to any manufactured in the United States.

The Public are most respectfully referred to the following certificates.

Gentlemen—We are in receipt of your letter of 18th inst., and in reply, have to say that all the Cards purchased by us from your concern, has upon trial, proved to be good; we incline to the opinion that they are superior to any we have bought east of the mountains. Very respectfully,

MOORES & WILSON,
Point Cotton Factory, Wheeling, Va.

To Messrs. G. Faber & Sons, Pittsburgh.
Nov. 21, 1831.

We have had in use, for some time, the Machine Cards manufactured by Messrs. George Faber & Sons, of Pittsburgh, and have no hesitation in pronouncing them equal to any Cards heretofore made use of in our establishment.

JAMES ARTHURS & BROTHERS.

The undersigned have been using, for the last six months, Cards manufactured by G. Faber & Sons, of Pittsburgh, and unhesitatingly say, they are the best they ever worked: they recommend manufacturers to give them a trial for themselves, and believe they will not be disappointed in their quality.

THORNILEY & TOWNSEND.

...Card Clothing manufactured by Messrs. ... has given ... & Sons, which we have in use in ... justifiable ... (the Hope Cotton Factory,) SHOEN... latest satisfaction, and we feel ... sending them to others.

The Machine Ca... WRENSHALL & Co. George Faber & Sons,
are in use in the manufact... tured by Messrs. ... ver county, Pa., have given ... some of which I thererefore have no hesitation ... nomy, Bearing them to the patronage of the ... isfaction, generally. Yours, respectfully, ... pend-

FREDERICK R...

December 30—tf ... accord...

C... PARTNERSHIP.

...PARTNERSHIP.—*John S. Riddle*, (late ... the house of Riddle, Forsyth & Co. Pittsburgh,) has formed a connexion with *Washington Jackson*, of Philadelphia. The house will be conducted under the firm of

Washington Jackson & Riddle,
No. 20, South Front street,
PHILADELPHIA.

They will make purchases and effect sales for foreign accounts, and will be pleased to receive consignments of the staples and produce of the west, making liberal advances on all goods addressed to them for sale. January 18—tf

To Baltimore and Philadelphia

TRAVELLERS.

THE LINE OF STAGES between Chambersburgh and Baltimore, on the Somerset and Mountpleasant route, has been doubled, and now runs DAILY, (Mondays excepted,) leaving Chambersburgh *at day-light* in the morning, and arriving in Baltimore, early the same evening.

Passengers reach Philadelphia, in this way, the second afternoon, from Chambersburgh, without the loss of any rest; taking the splendid STEAM BOAT LINES, which set out at 6 o'clock in the morning, [via CHESAPEAKE AND DELAWARE CANAL, a work well worth the trip to see.]

REESIDE, Owner.

In all cases where the passengers desire to reach Baltimore in time for the 5 o'clock steam-boat to Philadelphia, they can do so by leaving Chambersburgh at one o'clock in the morning, or immediately after the arrival of the Western Mail Stage. In this way, they arrive in Philadelphia, by eight o'clock the *second morning*, from Chambersburgh.

☞ When a load offers, the stage will run on Mondays. April 23, 1830.—tf.

Valuable Property for Sale.

THE Bank of Pittsburgh offers for sale the following valuable property in this city

ALL that piece of ground, situated on the north side of Diamond Alley, between Wood and Smithfield Streets, containing in front on Diamond Alley fifteen feet, and extending back half way to Fifth Street, on which is erected a two story brick dwelling house, with back buildings, now occupied by Copernicus Walters.

Also, That piece of ground, situated on Third street, between Wood street and Hay Scale Alley, containing in front upon Third street about twenty feet, and extending back along said alley about eighty-five feet; on which are erected one two story brick dwelling and back buildings.

Also, All that tract of Land, situated on Turtle Creek, commonly called "Dirty Camp."

For terms apply to the CASHIER
January 22, 1830.—tf

VALUABLE PROPERTY FOR SALE.

THE Subscriber offers for sale the farm on which he lives, in Washington county, on Pigeon creek, one mile south of Williamsport, on the Monongahela river, to which there is a perfectly level road. This farm contains near 400 acres, the greater part of which is first rate land. There is on the premises a Brick Dwelling House, a Merchant mill, in good repair, a new saw mill, a stone still house, 35 by 40 feet; a salt works is also in operation, and worked to advantage; about 150 acres of land cleared and under good fence. There is on the premises three small tenements for the accommodation of families. This tract is well timbered, and abounds with stone coal and springs of water, both of the best quality.

To a person wishing to embark in a manufacturing business, and possessing capital, this would be a very desirable situation, having the advantage of both water power from Pigeon creek, and banks of the very best coal near to the works, and easy of access, and its vicinity to so navigable a river, where articles of any kind are so cheaply transported to Pittsburgh.

For further particulars, apply to James P. Stuart, Merchant, Wood street, Pittsburgh, or to the subscriber on the premises.

Dec. 16—tf. ROB'T. M'FARLAND.

PATENT PLANING MACHINE.—The right to use this valuable machine, invented and patented by William Woodworth, and known as Woodworth's Patent Planing Machine, may be obtained on application to the subscriber for the counties of Allegheny, Butler, Beaver, Washington, Green, Fayette, Somerset, Cambria, Indiana, Jefferson, Clearfield, M'Kean, Warren, Venango, Mercer, Crawford, and Erie, in the State of Pennsylvania. That part of Maryland lying west of the Blue Ridge; all that part of Virginia lying west of the Blue Ridge, except the county of Ohio. The whole of the state of Ohio except the counties of Hamilton, Butler, and Montgomery. The whole of the state of Kentucky, except the counties of Jefferson, Boone, Oldham, Gallatin, and Campbell. The whole of Indiana, except the counties of Floyd, Clark, Jefferson, Dearborn, and Switzerland. The whole of the state of Illinois, and the territory of Michigan. Rights to use the machine in that part of the United States, named above, will be sold by the single county or in larger districts. As it is presumed that no one will purchase without seeing the machine at work, a description of it is deemed unnecessary. Should any person, however, wish to purchase, and find it inconvenient to visit the places where it is in operation, a machine will be furnished, warranted to plane, tongue and groove, and bring to an exact width and thickness, a white pine board of 12 feet long, and of any width from 1 to 14 inches, in one minute and ten seconds, or an oak board of the same dimensions in 2 minutes and 10 seconds. Machines may be seen at work in the cities of New Orleans, Washington, Philadelphia, New York, Boston, and others at the south and east, at Wheeling, Virginia, and at the saw mill of Messrs. Irwin & Heron, in this city.

Persons desiring to purchase will have the certificates of scientific and practical men who have seen it at work, in the different places in which it has been put up, forwarded to them. They giv... their opinion as to the great value of the invention state the time they have seen boards dressed by this machine, and describe the quality of the work as compared with that performed by hand labor.

LEONARD CHESTER,
Acting for the Proprietor.

Pittsburgh Hotel, April 19, 1831.

BAIRD & BALDWIN,

Shipping and Commission Merchants,
LOUISVILLE, KY.
NO. 7 COMMERCIAL ROW.

☞*Refer to*—
ALLEN & GRANT, *Pittsburgh.*
C. MACALLISTER, Jr. & Co., *Cincinnati.*
A. G. JAUDON & Co., *or*
MACALLISTER & YORK, *Philadelphia.*
WHITALL, JAUDON & Co., *or*
YORK, MACALLISTER & Co., *New Orleans.*
July 10, 1832.—tf

ANTI-DYSPEPTIC ELIXER.

ONE of the most agreeable and efficacious Medicines ever discovered for the permanent cure of those chronic states of derangement of the stomach, constituting that miserable disease called Dyspepsia.

The basis of this Elixer is vegetables, and perfectly innocent in its operation; it destroys that sour state of the stomach, the instant it is taken, and stops the morbid secretion, by giving strength to the muscular fibre of that important organ, by which means the peristaltic motion of the intestines is increased, and the costiveness obviated; a new action is given to the system, which puts an end to ...ain of distressing nervous sensations, ... is admirably calculated to relieve, in the decline of fever, where the stomach will not bear the ordinary strengthening medicines indicated in such cases, it has the surprising effect of giving vigor, and restoring the natural secretions of the body, without increasing the febrile state. Not the least danger is to be apprehended from exposure to cold, while under the use of this medicine, nor will it interrupt necessary employment of the patient a single hour.

☞A number of cases of cures performed by the Anti-Dyspeptic Elixer in the vicinity of Pittsburgh can be given.

For sale by H. P. SCHWARTZ & Co., No. 42 Market street. August 24, 1832.—tf

DOCTOR ROBERT'S
☞*WELCH MEDICAMENTUM.*☜

FOR the cure of Dyspepsia, Liver Complaints, Jaundice, Cholic, Fever and Ague, Dysentery, Headach, Loss of Appetite, Flatulence, Hypochondria, Hysterics, Dropsical Complaints, and Heartburn. It also prevents all Bilious disorders, and removes habitual Costiveness, Asthma, Strangury, Gravel, Rheumatism, Gout, and Impurities of the Blood.

A person who uses this Medicamentum will not require the use of the lancet, or any means of the healing art. It restores and revives the animal spirits, invigorates the system, removes nervous tremors, obtunds rheumatic and anthritic pins, and prevents their return. It cleanses the stomach of all morbid humors, which cause indigestion, acidities, headach, and lowness of spirits; cures all bilious disorders, and all cholics of the stomach and bowels, almost immediately; inspires cheerfulness; gives comfort to the dropsical; takes away palpitation of the heart; gives circulation to the blood; restores bloom to the sallow or sickly cheek, and plumpness to the meagre habit; purges without pain, and banishes all cause of fever of every kind. It acts on the stomach, that great reservoir of the human system, a diseased state of which causes all diseases. No alteration in the usual habits of life is required, but the abstaining from distilled ardent spirits.

CERTIFICATE,

From Rev. Derick Lansing, D. D., Pastor of the Second Presbyterian Church in Utica.

UTICA, Jn. 6, 1830.

To Dr. Hitchcock.—Dear Sir: I have always been one of the number of those who have placed little confidence in *nostrums* or *specifics*, and for this reason, although I saw your advertisement of the Welch Medicamentum, I could not bring my mind to consent to use it. My sufferings, from indigestion, during the past summer, were so severe, as materially to affect my comfort, and my capacity for usefulness. I have reason to thank you, sir, that, on hearing of the state of my health, you kindly sent me your Medicamentum. I have taken it faithfully, and with entire success. I have not been visited with one of those turns of distress, which before were weekly periodical, since I began to take your valuable medicine. Could I receive the same relief which I have hitherto experienced, on condition of taking it for life, I should cheerfully comply with such condition. Your's, very truly, D. C. LANSING.

☞Sold by THOMPSON & MILLER, at their Drug Warehouse, No. 81 Wood street, Pittsburgh. Nov. 26 tf.

Receiving & Forwarding House,

NEW ORLEANS

THE SUBSCRIBER begs leave to inform his friends and the public, that he has established himself in NEW ORLEANS, for the purpose of attending exclusively to the Receiving and Forwarding of Merchandise; and feels confident, from his experience in business, and determination of adopting well regulated and moderate charges, of giving satisfaction to those who may entrust their business to his care. WM. BUCHANAN.

Refer to Messrs. Allen & Grant, Riddle, Forsyth & Co., or M'Kee, Clarke & Co. Pittsburgh.
October 26, 1830—tf.

TILT HAMMERED SPADES & SHOVELS

BARTRAM'S Hammered Spades and Shovels, warranted of a superior quality. Also, Bartram's Prime Axes, Mattocks, Canal Picks, Hoes, Trace Chains, Log Chains, &c. For sale by S. P. DARLINGTON & Co.

Corner of Fourth and Wood streets.
march 22, 1831.—tf

REMOVAL.

TASSEY & CHURCH

HAVE Removed to the extensive Ware-Houses, Numbers 108 and 110, Second, between Wood and Smithfield streets, lately occupied by Messrs. Cochran & Irwin, where they intend keeping constantly on hands, a full supply of all articles in the

GROCERY LINE,

TOGETHER WITH AN ASSORTMENT OF
JUNIATA IRON AND NAILS, COPPER, TIN PLATE, AND WIRE.

Feb. 12, 1833.—tf

TO LET,

THE Large Rooms in the brick building on the south west corner of Market and Fourth streets, occupied by the Pennsylvania Museum; immediate possession given. Enquire at the Museum. Feb. 5.

FOR SALE,

THE MANSION HOUSE of the late Alexander Johnston, Jr., Esquire, deceased, now in the tenure of S. Colwell, Esquire.

WILLIAM HAYS, } *Ex'rs.*
JOHN SNYDER, }

Jan. 4, 1833.—tf

JOHN BLAIR,

Furrier & Cap Manufacturer,
NO. 136 LIBERTY STREET,

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public, that he has commenced the above Business, in the house formerly occupied by Wm. Morgan, Hatter, next door to W. Closey's Shoe Store, a few doors from the corner of St. Clair street, where he is manufacturing all descriptions of

Men's & Youths' Cloth, Leather, and Fur

CAPS

Of the latest Fashions, suitable for this season of the year; made of the best materials; well adapted for merchants and others, and sold cheaper than any establishment in the United States, and forwarded to all parts of the country.

He has at present on hand a Large Supply of

MEN'S	BOYS'
Lustre Seal Caps;	Russian Octagon Tops;
Sea Otter do	English Flush do
Black Hair Sealdo	American Opera do
Brown do. do	Belgian Signet do
Gray do. do	Jackson Patent do
CLOTH.	*English Turbans,*
German Swag Tops;	Of Lustre Seal;
French Tiara do	Chinchilla;
English Baloon do	Cloth, Velvet;
American Rifle do	French Merino, &c.

Leather Opera, Round & Octagon, of various shapes.

N. B. Will receive, in a few days, a large assortment of Furs, viz: Pelerines, Cloak Collars.
December 4.—1y

Lots for Sale or Lease.

THE Subscriber offers for sale, on accommodating terms, a few Lots of Ground, containing about Ten Acres each.

Also, for Rent, from the 1st of April next, Thirty Acres of Land, well watered, and enclosed with ... hand... situat... East Liberty—5 miles ... the city.

☞For terms, and further particulars, apply to the ...oprietor, No. 194 Liberty street, Pittsburgh.

JAMES LAUGHLIN.

December 7, 1832.—tf

GEO. W. CARPENTER'S

COMPOUND SYRUP OF LIVERWORT,

A SAFE and Valuable Medicine for Coughs, Spitting of Blood, Consumption, and Liver Complaints.

Most of the medicines made use of for the above diseases are of a stimulating nature, composed generally of Resins and Balsams, in alcoholic solutions, which, although sometimes giving temporary relief, in almost every instance where they are freely used, aggravate the disease, and reduce the strength of the patient.

This article possesses superior advantages over these preparations, its action being of a tonic, invigorating and strengthening nature, thus overcoming the disease by promoting expectoration, and gradually increasing the strength of the patient, and thus, without being attended with any unpleasant effects: it also agrees with the stomach, in a cases, and is a pleasant medicine to take.

Sold by
H. P. SCHWARTZ & Co.
No. 42 Market Street

Dec. 4, 1832.—tf

NOTICE.

CHRIS'R MAGEE having taken his nephew, C. L. MAGEE, into partnership, the public are respectfully informed that the business heretofore conducted by him will be continued under the firm of C. & C. L. MAGEE, at the old stand, No. 40 Market street, between Second and Third streets, where they will keep a constant supply of HATS, of the first rate workmanship, and of the newest fashion, which they will dispose of on the most reasonable terms.

CHRIS'R MAGEE,
C. L. MAGEE.

Pittsburgh, may 10, 1831—tf

Valuable Real Estate in the Market.

FOR SALE,

TWENTY-TWO LOTS, handsomely situated on Grant's hill, in Hoge's extension, near the tunnel.

Upwards of forty lots in the village of Lawrenceville.

A number of valuable lots situate on the Monongahela river, and on either side of the extension of Second street, adjacent to the city.

Two valuable tracts of land, situate about 7 miles from Pittsburgh, near the Washington Turnpike Road and Chartier's creek.

The lot of ground, in Pittsburgh, on which the old banking house now stands. Terms of payment will be made easy. Apply to

A. BRACKENRIDGE,
April 6.—tf At the Office B. U. S.

LYNCH & BUTTERWORTH,

Auctioneers and Commission Merchants,

Corner of Fourth and Wood Streets,
PITTSBURGH.

PUBLIC SALES of Groceries, and Furniture every Tuesday and Friday, at 10 o'clock, A. M., and of Dry Goods and Hardware, Fancy Cutlery, Jewelry, &c. every evening, at 7 o'clock, P. M. Liberal advances made on consignments.

April 5—tf.

CANVASSED HAMS.

JUST received, in superior order, 1000 CANVASSED HAMS—for sale by

JAMES ADAMS, Jr. & Co.,
Nov. 13—tf Water street.

LOTS! LOTS!!

THE following Valuable Lots are offered at Private Sale, until the first of February next, and if not sold then, they will be offered at Public Sale, viz:

4 Lots in Fifth Street, adjoining the Mansion House.

20 Lots in Penn street, beginning at the corner of Wayne.

☞Any person wishing to purchase, will please call on B. Darlington, who will show a plan of said lots, with the terms.

Pittsburgh, January 8, 1833.—tf

TO LET,

THE Upper Rooms of the new house, at the corner of Fifth and Market streets, suitable for offices. Possession given on the 1st of April next. Apply to

H. P. SCHWARTZ & Co.
January 1—tf No. 42 Market street

FOR SALE.

THE interest of the late M. S. Mason in the Pennsylvania Rolling Mill, (being one third of the concern) is offered for sale on advantageous terms.

It is believed that the investment will prove a safe and profitable one. Terms of payment will be made easy. For further information, apply to

RIDDLE, FORSYTH & Co., or
JAMES RIDDLE.

Dec. 25.—tf.

NEW INVENTION.

Faber's Patent Clover Mill.

GEORGE FABER, of Chambersburgh, and Edward Faber, of the city of Pittsburgh, having obtained Letters Patent for a Machine for Hulling and Cleaning Clover Seed, White Caps and Smut from Wheat, &c., are now prepared to sell Machines, or Counties' and States' Rights to make, vend or use them. Persons feeling disposed to avail themselves of this useful invention, can see a Machine in operation, and obtain all necessary information concerning it, by applying at the Machine Card Manufactory of Geo. Faber & Sons, No. 116, Wood street, Pittsburgh, or to George Faber, Chambersburgh, Pa.

Mills constructed agreeably to this invention, may be worked by manual labor, and will hull without any injury to the seed. A Wind Mill may be attached to the Clover Mill, so that all kinds of grain may be cleaned.

Letters on the subject, addressed as above, will meet immediate attention.

Pittsburgh, Nov. 9, 1832.—tf.

COOK'S REGISTER *and Lottery and Exchange Telegraph* is published semi-monthly, at one dollar per annum.

Contents—Bank Note Table of the Rates of Exchange at Pittsburgh; a copious description of the altered and counterfeit Bank Notes that are in circulation in the west; a list of Broken Banks; prices of Gold, Stocks, &c. Subscriptions received at GEORGE A. COOK'S Lottery and Exchange Office, No. 68 Wood street, Pittsburgh.

October 21, 1831.—tf

CO-PARTNERSHIP.

THE Subscribers, having associated themselves together, under the firm of

Darlington & Peebles,

(Late B. Darlington) as Wholesale Dealers in FOREIGN & DOMESTIC HARDWARE,

No. 51 Market, between 3d & 4th streets,

Where they now have, and are receiving a general and splendid assortment of Cutlery, Plated and Tinned Saddlery, Plated Castors, do. Candle Sticks, Waiters, Snuffers and Trays, Shovels and Tongs, Astral, Stand, and Hanging Lamps, Hat Cloth for Sofas; together with all kinds of Birmingham goods, viz: Anvils, Vices, Steel, Mill & Cross Cut Saws, Shovels, Spades, and Axes. All which they offer on the most accommodating terms. Merchants and others are invited to call...

A well selected assortment of Edge Tools

BENCH AND MOULDING PLANES.

B. DARLINGTON,
ROBERT H. PEEBLES.

N. B. All those that are indebted to B. Darlington, either by Note or Book Account, will please call and settle, with as little delay as possible, and those having claims will present them for settlement.

B. DARLINGTON.

Nov. 20, 1832.—tf.

OFFICE

FOR THE PURCHASE AND SALE OF GOLD, SILVER, AND NOTES.

WANTED, AT HIGH PREMIUMS,

American Gold,	Guineas,
Sovereigns,	Ducats,
Doubloons,	Napoleons,
Guilders,	Len Thalers,
Louisd'ors,	Johannes.

Every description of Bank Note Paper discounted at the lowest rates:
Drafts and Notes of hand collected.
Interest allowed on Special Deposits.
Certificates issued payable in 30, 60, or 70 days after date, with interest.

GEORGE A. COOK,
Oct. 23 Exchange Broker.

Storage, Forwarding, and Commission WAREHOUSE.

THE SUBSCRIBERS respectfully inform Merchants, Iron-masters, Salt Manufacturers, and the public in general, that they have commenced the above business, in the new and extensive brick house two doors below the bridge, where they will Receive and Forward GOODS, IRON, SALT, &c. destined for the West by the Pennsylvania Canal, and for the East, by the Northern Turnpike. By strict attention to business, they hope to merit and receive a share of public favors. Charges for Forwarding and Commission will be moderate.

JAMES SPEER,
MARK GRAHAM.

Blairsville, Oct. 27—tf.

REMOVAL.

DOCTOR E. C. S. SUGG.

SURGEON AND ACCOUCHEUR,

(From London, and recently of Baltimore,)

HAS Removed from his residence in Irwin street, to No. 57 Liberty street, corner of Virgin alley, *(the house lately occupied by Doctor J. S. Irwin,)* where he continues the practice of his profession, in all its various branches. Dr. S. will keep for sale a choice assortment of DRUGS, MEDICINES, DYE-STUFFS, PAINTS, &c. Also, Family Medicines of his own compounding and selection. April 22—tf

BUILDING LOTS FOR SALE

IN ALLEGHENY TOWN.

THE Subscriber wishes to sell a number of building lots, handsomly situated, being bounded by Ohio street, Sandusky street, and ... alley.

The terms of payment will be made ... and a plan of the lots shown to any per... application to the subscriber, living in Al... town, or to Mr. John Irwin, at his Rope ... house, corner of Liberty and Fourth st... Pittsburgh. ALEXANDER SE...

Pittsburgh, April 20, 1832.—tf

LEWIS HUTCHISON

HAVING associated HARVEY F... MAN with him in the Commis... ness, it will in future be transacted at ... House, No. 92 Front and 44 Water st... the firm of

Lewis Hutchison &...

Who intend keeping on hand a gener... ti... of Pittsburgh Manufactured Articles, ... ea... lowest market prices. Their wareho... ...f th... with a convenient enclosed yard fo... ...is co... Pig Metal, Blooms, &c., they soli... ...easy ... of these articles, also every desc... ...acq... produce. Liberal advances made ... me... ments.

Jan. 25, 1833